

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XVII, NO. 5297

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1902.

PRICE 2 CENTS

NARROW ESCAPE.

Nine Sisters Of Charity Almost Suffocated.

Explosion Of Sulphur In A Furnace The Cause.

One Of The Sisters Awoke And Summoned Help Just In Time.

Mount Carmel, Penn., Feb. 6.—An explosion of sulphur in a furnace in the convent of the Church of Our Lady, early this morning, caused the gas to permeate the bed chambers of nine sisters of charity, all of whom were rendered unconscious, except one who awoke almost suffocated. She opened a window and called for help. Rev. Father Gallagher, assistant rector, appeared and after opening all the windows summoned a physician, who by this afternoon had the patients out of danger.

REMEY TO COME HOME.

Detached From the Asiatic Station and Will Be Succeeded by Rear Admiral Rodgers.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Secretary Long has issued an order detaching Rear Admiral George C. Remy from the command of the Asiatic naval station. Admiral Remy will leave at once for the United States by the Suez route in his flagship, the cruiser Brooklyn.

Admiral Remy has been in command of the Asiatic station since April, 1900. He will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, now second in command. When the stationary flagship Rainbow arrives at Cavite Admiral Rodgers will transfer his flag to that vessel from the armored cruiser New York, which will be sent home or remain on the station as the flagship of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans or Rear Admiral Frank Wildes, both of whom have been ordered to the Philippines.

THE GREENLEAF MURDER TRIAL.

Prof. Wood of Harvard Gave Testimony Yesterday.

Laconia, Feb. 6.—Two days of hard court work has brought the Greenleaf murder trial to such a state that it is believed that the jury will be given the case in the last hours of the present week. The feature of today's proceedings was the testimony of Prof. Wood of Harvard college, who said that various articles of wearing apparel submitted to him and supposed to be the property of the defendant, had been found to be spotted with blood. There were as many as seventy-five spots on one of the legs of the overalls, also spots on the blouse and shoes. The testimony today was to a great extent on the same lines as that of yesterday.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The North Atlantic squadron, consisting of the battleships Kearsarge, Alabama and Massachusetts, under command of Rear Admiral Higginson, arrived yesterday at Guantanamo, Cuba, where squadron exercises will be continued. The battleship Indiana, which arrived on Tuesday at San Juan, Porto Rico, has been ordered to join the squadron. The gunboat Machias is now on her way from New York to Guantanamo, also under orders to join the squadron.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—The Varsity building, situated at the southeast corner of Sixtieth street and Ellis avenue, and near the Chicago University building, was destroyed by fire this evening, entailing an aggregate loss to the owner and tenants of \$160,000. No lives were lost.

FOLSOM MURDER TRIAL.

Husband and Daughter of Boscawen Victim Testify As Well As Some of The Prison Inmates.

Laconia, Feb. 6.—In the Greenleaf trial this forenoon no testimony of a sensational nature was introduced, the one witness of particular interest being Charles A. Folsom, the husband of the dead woman, who identified the blood-stained garments worn by his wife on the day of the tragedy. The session began with Dr. Beaton still on the stand. He was cross-examined at length by Counsel Martin for the defence, without bringing out any material change. Other witnesses were Dr. Irving T. Drake of Franklin Falls, who corroborated the testimony of Dr. Beaton, and also gave some expert testimony regarding causes of the fractures to skulls. Lucie Folsom, daughter of Mrs. Folsom testified to occurrences of Oct. 22 and of finding the body, while George H. Folsom of Boscawen testified in relation to the finding of tracks during a night search. Mrs. Esther McClure testified regarding a trip to North Boscawen with Mrs. Folsom on the day previous to the day Mrs. Folsom was killed, and to seeing Greenleaf near reservoir. Several inmates of the county farm gave testimony relative to clothing worn by Greenleaf and his whereabouts on the day of the murder. Cornelius Graney told of threatening remarks Greenleaf had made regarding Mrs. Folsom, while David Stevens gave a description of the overalls worn by Greenleaf on Oct. 23. Richard L. Greenleaf of Haverhill, Mass., a prisoner at the farm at the time of murder, testified to meeting Greenleaf away from the farm previous to the murder.

MANCHESTER STREET RAILWAY

Rumor of Its Purchase By Wallace D. Lovell.

Manchester, Feb. 6.—There was a rumor afloat in Manchester today to the effect that the Manchester street railway had been sold to the interests represented by Wallace D. Lovell. It was reported that he was in Manchester yesterday looking over the road and that negotiations for the transfer were brought to a close last night. Mr. Lovell acquiring the property. Such an arrangement would terminate the legal fight now in progress in the supreme court over the question of giving the Lovell road from Haverhill an entrance to Manchester and would give the Haverhill road an entrance to the city without more ado, save for the clause in the Manchester company's charter forbidding "physical connection" with another road.

INDICTMENT FOR MURDER.

Found Against Elizabeth Margaret Mowbray of New Bedford, Mass.

Taunton, Mass., Feb. 6.—An indictment for murder was found against Elizabeth Margaret Mowbray of New Bedford by the grand jury which made its report to Judge Fox of the superior court this afternoon. It is charged that Mrs. Mowbray, while engaged in a drunken row, stabbed her husband so seriously that he died from his injuries. She was not arraigned today, but will be brought into court later.

SAMPLE OF ST. LOUIS HOSPITALITY.

St. Louis, Feb. 5.—President Francis of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, has a case of "bread cast upon the water" returning after many days. He is in receipt of the following letter from a Chicago man: "On the night of October 7, 1901, I boarded a train at Hannibal, Mo., with my bride of a few hours en route to Kansas City. Every berth in the sleeper had been sold and none had been reserved for me through some blunder of the ticket agent. Embarrassed and distressed I left the young lady and wandered into the smoking compartment, where I found Col. John Garth in company with a gentleman who he introduced as 'my friend, Governor Francis.' Upon learning of my predicament you very generously insisted on my accepting your berth, happily solving for both bride and groom a bewildering situation. Until now, the opportunity to liquidate this debt of

gratitude has not presented itself, and I trust you will not think the payment is in bad coin. I want to contribute in some measure to the success of the St. Louis exposition. For fourteen years my work has been about electrical lines, electric lighting and telephony—with a good share of business experience. Could you as president, not place me to advantage?"

ANOTHER FAMINE THREATENED.

London, Feb. 7.—From Calcutta the correspondent of the Daily Mail, in a despatch, says that there is little doubt but that India is threatened with another famine. Much depends on the rainfall during the coming fortnight, as a large portion of the spring crop is still capable of salvation.

NORWEGIAN BARK SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN LOST.

London, Feb. 6.—The Norwegian bark Adolph, which sailed from Harnburg, Jan. 21st, for Brunswick, Ga., is presumed to have been lost. Five bodies, and some letters addressed to Capt. Anderson have been washed ashore at Sheerness.

MRS. SOFFEL WORSE.

Pittsburg, Feb. 6.—News comes today from Butler to the effect that Mrs. Soffel, the accomplice of the Middle brothers, is considerably worse. Her wound seems to be healing nicely, but she takes very little nourishment and her mental condition is described as approaching a collapse.

TOOK A BALLOON RIDE.

Vienna, Feb. 6.—Archduke Leopold and his wife, Archduchess Blanche, unaccompanied by an aeronaut, made a balloon ascension from here today. The archduke landed near Breslau, two hundred miles from here after a run of four and one half hours. The maximum altitude attained was about 10,000 feet.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 6.—No agreement was reached today by the joint committee upon which a basis of settlement of the differences between the United Mine Workers and operators of the four competitive mining states could be made.

OGUNQUIT.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Methodist church will serve a supper Wednesday evening, February 12. It is called a "C" supper and the various articles on the bill of fare will begin with the letter "C." Chicken will be served in many different forms old with "C." The supper will be held in Jacobs hall. We do not know just how it came about that a "chicken" supper should be served that particular night of February 12. We do know that Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809, and he was rich to do with the colored race, and the colored race had more or less to do with chicken, but whether it is Feb. 12 or the colored race or Abraham Lincoln, or the chicken that is to be honored at this event, we cannot state.

Mrs. Almira Ferguson is reported very ill. Mrs. Georgia Seavey is suffering with a needle broken in her hand. It is feared that she may have to go to the Portsmouth Cottage hospital for treatment.

Mrs. Julia Maxwell of this place has completed another term of school at No. 5. This is one of the larger and more important schools and Mrs. Maxwell has always given excellent satisfaction to the pupils and parents as well as to the authorities. We hope it may be possible to have her continued in this school.

Mrs. Daniel Moody has had rather a startling illness, but is now not only out of danger but much improved.

Rev. N. T. Ridlon is suffering from a severe cold.

The decorator has done excellent work in the Methodist church. A carpet is being laid this winter and when that is completed, the interior of the church will be in first class condition.

The Methodist church will have a special service in honor of Lincoln, February 16, and a collection will be taken to help the free slaves and their posterity.

THE EXPRESS BUSINESS.

The Transportation Of Packages Now A Science.

American Express Company A Great Carrier.

How Packages Are Collected, Recorded And Delivered.

Did you ever for a moment give any consideration to the number of packages forwarded daily by the local office of the American express, or the intricate methods used in the forwarding, and of the precautions used to insure their delivery? There are probably but few people here in Portsmouth, or anywhere else for that matter, who are in the habit of sending or receiving packages who have a clear idea of the company's methods. The American express company, which undoubtedly does the biggest business of this sort in the world, at least throughout the whole of New England, has systematized the matter so that practically an impossibility for the goods to go astray or get lost without their knowing just where that disappearance occurred.

It is said that nearly nine tenths of the packages sent out by the local express agency are gathered by "drivers." These drivers are required to issue a receipt for each package, except in the case of a large manufacturing company or firm, where a separate list is kept on a large book after all the collections have been made and the packages taken to the office by the clerks. At the office the bundles are weighed separately. The "caller," one of the employees, then calls off the destination of the packages to the billing clerk, who enters the weight and address on the waybill.

When the time for the "run" as it is called, to go out arrives, the waybill is copied into a book and handed to another, who checks off the ship ments which are loaded onto the teams for the various trains. Heavy wagons convey the packages to the station, where they are deposited with the clerks there and are in turn again checked off with the waybills. "They are then loaded onto the trucks and are hence taken out to the various trains, where they are turned over to the clerks and hand lers in whose charge the parcels are entrusted between the various stations and terminals. The messengers are required to put the freight off at the various stations and to sort and check all the waybills.

Upon arriving at the end of the "run," the waybills are once more checked off by the agent of his assistants at that city or town, and the packages are then entered upon what is known as the delivery sheet or blank. They are carefully itemized and the whole placed in the hands of the drivers for delivery if it is in a city or large town where such are employed by the agency. Receipts are always taken from the individuals to whom the packages are addressed before they are placed in their hands. Stringent orders are issued to the express clerks in this matter. In case the driver is unable to locate the consignee, or he is not at home, the package is returned to the office and Uncle Sam is called upon to assist, inasmuch that a postal card is forwarded to the directory address stating that such a package is at the express office and can be had on the presentation of the postal card. It is notified if it happens to be a package bearing charges to be collected.

An interesting phase in the business is the tracing of lost or strayed packages. Carelessness in marking is usually the cause of packages going astray. Tags become easily misplaced, so it is necessary that all shipments should be marked directly on the package itself. When the address is thus lost the billing and contents must be learned and they are then transferred to the "over" and "short" departments, where packages found without addresses are cared for. It is at times necessary to try every town on the road to locate the destination of a lost package. Towns bearing the same names, in different states, and even towns bearing the

same confusion. Packages for Manchester, N. H., are often rounded up at Manchester, Mass., Manchester, Ct., Manchester, Vt., or Manchester, N. Y. Complications arise when packages have two addresses, and it is only with the best precautions that the long-experienced person of this system succeeds in straightening out the correct destination of the strayed bundles.

Everything from a tack hammer to a pile driver is sent by express. A carload of performing elephants recently was shipped to Detroit, Mich., in that form. Some time ago a carload of lions was shipped by express from Chicago to New York. Upon opening the car to learn how the monarchs of the forest were getting along it was discovered that one of them was loose. The door of the car was hastily closed, and the express people were then confronted with the ticklish proposition of how to get his majesty back into the case. At last a German, who had been in the employ of the company a long time, volunteered to enter the car. Armed with a large club he succeeded in chasing the lion to a corner, and the animal was finally imprisoned again. This, remarkable to state, was the brave German's first intimate acquaintance with the lion family.

A SCHOONER'S SAILS.

If Spread Out Singly Would Cover About Two Acres.

Few people have any conception of the amount of canvas which is required to make a suit of sails for one of the great schooners which are becoming so popular among the ship owners today. The statement that the vessel has three or four or five masts, and that they are so high, means nothing to the person who is not in close touch with such matters and so at the first thought the statement that a schooner like the Prescott Palmer, which was launched at Bath, Me., last week for a Boston man, spreads 10,000 yards of canvas, does not seem anything very great.

But it is a great fact, and included in the statement the immense wind surface of the sails; the great weight to raise and lower; the added weight when they are wet, and the great strain which must of necessity be brought on the hull of the vessel when the sails are set; and that in turn suggests how strongly built must be a big schooner in order to stand the strains to which it is subjected.

It is interesting, therefore, to any one, to consider for a moment the sail area of the wonder of naval architecture—the steel seven masted schooner now building at the Fore River Shipbuilding yards.

This suit of sails, is, of course, the largest ever made in the world, and is now being made at the sail loft of E. L. Rowe & Son, in Gloucester, and will require the work of their full complement of men four weeks to complete the job.

This means that they will cut and sew into shape 83,000 square feet of duck which, if laid out all at once, would cover almost two acres of ground.

In connection with the duck, it requires for bolt ropes and other uses in making the sails 10,000 feet of rope, or over one and three-fourths miles, which will weigh about 3000 pounds, a good load for a stout pair of horses.

When this vast amount of canvas and rope is put together into the suit of sails it will weigh about 20,000 pounds, and it is evident at once that the great schooners of today require the services of strong steam engines to handle such bulks.

The materials required and the labor necessary in making it used to make smaller suits of sails, such as the largest fishermen require, would supply sails enough for nine vessels, and yet one schooner will wear the whole suit, and be the wonder of the maritime world till some other bright Yankee comes along who dares to go one better and raise eight masts, or find some other way to violate all the orthodox ideas of the profession.

Don't Accept a Substitute!

When you ask for Cascarets be sure you get the genuine Cascarets Candy Cathartic! Don't accept fraudulent substitutes, imitations or counterfeits! Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, etc.

Skating is good on all the small ponds about the city.

PALACE OF MINES AT WORLD'S FAIR.

In It Will Be Grouped the Materials Illustrative of the World's Mineral Wealth.

St. Louis, Feb. 6.—The department of mines and metallurgy of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has been about the busiest spot around World's fair headquarters during the past two weeks, the clerical force being engaged in mailing circular No. 1 of the department. In this circular Dr. David T. Day, chief of the department, says:

"Greater prominence has been given to the department of mines and metallurgy at this exposition than ever before. The palace of mines and metallurgy will be larger and more elaborate in its arrangements than any similar structure ever devoted to this subject. On its walls will be pictured the world's mineral production. On its floor will be grouped the materials illustrative of the world's mineral wealth. This exhibit will be supplemented on the one hand by the processes of mining and of metallurgy, by which these raw materials are made useful; and on the other with the geological conditions by which they have been accumulated in useful deposits, in so far as it is possible to illustrate such phenomena in an exposition.

"You are invited to become an exhibitor in the department of mines and metallurgy, and your estimate of the space which you will require should be submitted promptly.

"Your formal application for space should be forwarded, as provided for in the rules. What the exposition officials wish to know is (1) whether you will be an exhibitor; (2) the time and extent of the exhibit you may wish to make; and (3) the general character and amount of space you will need for such an exhibit.

"Persons in the United States desiring to make mineral exhibits should correspond with the official exposition commission appointed in their own state.

"Other circulars, to be sent out at an early date, will contain information and suggestions relative to the collection, preparation, transportation and installation of exhibits in this department.

"The exhibits to be made at the exposition have for purposes of convenient installation and review been classified under fifteen different departments, each of which has again been subdivided into a number of groups and classes. The subjects embraced in the department of mines and metallurgy have been subdivided under five groups, as follows: Working of mines and quarries, ores and minerals, working plans for mines and quarries, mining literature, and metallurgy.

KITTERY POINT.

The public library at Kittery, which is certainly one of the best in York county, receives a large amount of patronage from this section of the town and especially among the students at the high school, as any book of reference is easily obtainable. This library is free and those who have not availed themselves of the fine opportunities should visit the building and pass a pleasant hour in looking over the fine list of books in its shelves and not the large number of the current magazines upon the reading room table. The library building is open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons and Saturday evenings. The cars of the street railway pass its doors.

By a new order of the general manager of the street railway, the conductors upon the approach of their cars to the grade crossing of the B. & M. at the navy yard station are required to turn on the lights and proceed ahead of their cars at the crossing and satisfy themselves that no train is approaching either way before giving the motorman a signal to go ahead. The custom is in vogue on all city street railways that cross steam railway tracks at a grade.

Quite a few young people from here went to Kittery last Friday evening to attend the ninth assembly of the L'Inconnu club and report a fine time. This club is thoroughly up-to-date and as admission is by invitation only a fine company is always present.

Members of the Kittery High school alumni association are eagerly looking forward to the announcement of the annual reunion, which is generally held Feb. 21 or 22. It is said, and

truly too, let us hope, that this year's reunion will be more like those of years gone by—more dancing and general sociability and less literary exercises.

Several complimentary tickets have been received here for the annual concert and military ball of Company B, second regiment, N. H. N. G. which takes place next week at Portsmouth. The Portsmouth city band will furnish the music for the occasion.

At the musicale given at Kittery last Thursday by the pupils of Miss Lillian Jackson, three of her pupils from here took part. They were, Miss Florence Seaward and Masters Arthur and Ralph Gunnison. The programme was a very choice one.

Alice, the nine-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Johnson, met with a sad and painful accident on Thursday last, by upsetting a kettle of boiling water, which severely scalded both hands and legs. Dr. Spleigh was at once sent for and the little sufferer as comfortable as possible, and although she suffers terribly from the burns even now, the physician does not fear any fatal results. The burns will leave ugly scars which the girl will carry all her life.

Second Assistant Henry C. Neal of Beon Island light station, came in to the mainland on Friday and was warmly greeted. First Assistant Charles Williams has recently returned to his duties, after a brief vacation on shore.

Purser Dutton of the P. K. & Y. ferries is confined to his boarding place by illness.

Rev. J. W. Card of Albion, who supplied the pulpit of the Christian church recently gave good satisfaction and has been extended a call to become its pastor. He will probably accept.

Miss Hattie J. Mitchell, daughter of Hiland Mitchell, has entered the training school for teachers at Portsmouth. Miss Mitchell has taught several terms here with great success and the experience will be of great value to her in her studies at Portsmouth.

It is stated, but not authoritatively, that a physician now located at Elliot contemplates removing to this place to settle.

Frank E. Lawrey has recovered sufficiently from his recent severe illness to resume his position in the blacksmith shop at the navy yard.

William Brown met with a minor accident at the navy yard last week and had to go to the naval hospital for treatment.

JAMAICA TOURS.

Few of the southern tourists are aware of what a delightful outing can be had in Jamaica, for at this season of the year bananas, oranges, coconuts, grape-fruit and other tropical products are at their best. The temperature of the island is even and delightful, and the trade winds blow constantly, making the climate very healthful. Among the most popular diversions may be mentioned the "finest sea-bathing in the world." The roads are in excellent condition, being under the supervision of the government, and the scenery of the island is ideal.

The cost of the round-trip from Boston is only \$75, including meals and stateroom, leaving Boston every Wednesday. Finely illustrated advertising matter and full information will be sent on receipt of 4 cents in stamps by Geo. F. Tilton, City Pass. Agt., 214 Washington St., Boston. Telephone 2022 Main.

You Needn't.

You needn't keep on feeling distressed after eating, nor belching, nor experiencing nausea between meals.

In other words, you needn't keep on being dyspeptic, and you certainly shouldn't.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures dyspepsia—it strengthens and tones the stomach, perfects digestion, creates a normal appetite, and builds up the whole system.

PISCATAQUA CLUB ASSEMBLY.

The Piscataqua club held a dance on Thursday evening in Rehoboth hall. A large number were present and Turner's orchestra furnished fine music. It was a late hour when the party broke up.

Several Four Weeks With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation, nervousness, etc. C. C. C. Co., Boston.

CONTROL OF MANCHURIA

Falls Into Russian Hands If Treaty Is Ratified

DIPLOMATS ARE NOT BLIND

To the Fact That Russo-Chinese Bank Scheme Is Closely Related to the Main Question—China Would Work With Russian Capital

Peking, Feb. 7.—The British, American and Japanese ministers here have renewed their opposition to the Manchurian arrangements between China and Russia. It is probable that this action will result in the further postponement of the consummation of this treaty.

The powers opposing the Manchurian treaty are now beginning to recognize the force of the representations of the Chinese plenipotentiaries, that China is making the best terms possible for herself, and, in fact, for the equal rights of the other nations in China, and are shifting their protests to Russia as the responsible party.

Paul Lessar, the Russian minister here, is endeavoring to maintain the transparent diplomatic fiction that the Manchurian treaty and the Russo-Chinese agreement are not related. He has informed his colleagues that the Russian government has no official knowledge of the negotiations of the Russo-Chinese bank.

The Russian agents are playing their parts with the greatest regard for appearances, while Lessar is arranging the treaty with China. The manager of the bank, M. Porcillo, one of the most able and trusted of the Russian agents in the East, is negotiating the bank agreement with Wang Wei Shao. In the light of the statements of Chinese officials that Russia insists upon the simultaneous signing of the Manchurian treaty and the bank treaty, the representations of Lessar fail to carry weight.

The native newspapers are filled with stories that Russia is trying to gain her ends by offers of heavy bribes. Germany remains a disinterested spectator of the affair. Chang Chi Tung, the viceroy of Kankow, and Lu Kung Yi, the viceroy of Nankin, continue their efforts against the treaty. They are co-operating with the Japanese minister.

The correspondent here of the Associated Press has seen a draft of the agreement. This provides that China shall build all railways and develop all mines in Manchuria. If she is unable to command the capital, she shall apply to the bank. If the bank is unable to command the capital, she shall apply to the bank. China may apply elsewhere for capital.

The final clause stipulates that the agreement shall in no way impair the existing rights of other nations, which clause is palpably nullified by the preceding conditions.

Pressure Having Desired Effect

London, Feb. 7.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says that the negotiations in which Germany has been long engaged for the acquisition of rights of mining over a large area of Shan Tung province are nearly completed. The pressure from Germany exercised at Tientsin having had the desired effect. The negotiations were interrupted by the Boxer trouble, but virtually all of Germany's demands have now been conceded, except with regard to the amount of the royalty and the period of the concession.

Missionaries After Railway Concession

London, Feb. 7.—The Peking correspondent of The Times cables that two American missionaries, Dr. Lowry and his son, have applied to Hu Tai Fen, the director of railways, for a concession for a railway from Peking to Kalgan, 111 miles, 125 miles northwest of Peking.

Family Overcome by Gas

Eric, Pa., Feb. 7.—The entire family of Grant Shirley, a brickman, including his wife and five children, were overcome by escaping gas and perished last night. Neighbors found an entrance to the house and found a 7-year-old boy dead. The mother and two other children are still unconscious and may not recover. Shirley's away on his run. The fire in the factory was extinguished during the night and no increase in pressure filled the house to suffocation.

Wanted Too Much Money

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—Steamer Doric brings the following from Honolulu, under date of Jan. 13: United States Judge Estlin has asked the verdict in the case of the United States against the Honolulu Plantation company, in which the jury brought in a verdict awarding the company \$105,000 for leasehold interest in the lands wanted for the naval station at Pearl Harbor. The judge held that the award was excessive.

Will Abandon Beer Cause

London, Feb. 7.—The Brussels correspondent of The Daily Telegraph declares it to be absolutely certain that, owing to the attitude of the powers and the Beer leaders, the Dutch government is now firmly determined to abandon the Beer cause and any idea of fresh intervention.

To Have \$80,000,000 Capital

Trenton, Feb. 7.—The Corn Product company, capital \$200,000, which will be increased to \$80,000,000, was incorporated here last night. The company is to manufacture products and by-products, mixtures and compounds of corn, sugar, beans and other similar substances.

ONLY UNDER PROTEST

Will Freight Handlers Touch Goods Handed by the Brine Company

Boston, Feb. 7.—There were no especially interesting phases of the teamsters' strike yesterday, there being no meetings or conferences, while freight handlers, who threatened to precipitate a general strike if they were compelled to load or unload the teams of the Brine Transportation company, were about their work as usual. They were not compelled to do this objectionable work, however, the Brine company sending additional men with their drays for that purpose. The regular freight handlers will touch this freight only after it has been deposited in the freight houses, and even then only under protest and by instructions of their superiors.

Taunton Left Behind

Taunton, Mass., Feb. 7.—Edwin P. Walker, who was released on bail yesterday on a charge of larceny from the Mason Machine works, is missing. His disappearance, it is said, was caused by the anticipation of indictments, which it is believed he expected the grand jury to bring against him. He is accused of defrauding the company of \$8577, but an official of the machine works said last night that there was no doubt but what the amount really missing was nearer \$20,000.

Clerk Taber's Shortage

Wareham, Mass., Feb. 7.—The auditor who has been trying to straiten out the tangled accounts of William H. Taber, the town clerk and collector who disappeared so mysteriously about five weeks ago, has his report almost completed. It is stated that the amount of Taber's shortage will be over \$2000. Current local opinion has changed with regard to Taber and it is not believed that he has committed suicide.

Cook Hahn Shows Up

Watertown, Conn., Feb. 7.—William Hahn, a second cook at the Seaside House, who was thought to be a victim of Monday morning's fire, is alive and well. The authorities began a search of the ruins of the hotel yesterday with the expectation of finding his body there. The announcement in local papers of this search led Hahn to report himself late last night to the police.

Tramps Exposed to Smallpox

Hemp Park, Mass., Feb. 7.—When the chief of police heard that a man afflicted with smallpox found on a street in Boston yesterday by a physician claimed that he slept in the police station here on Wednesday, an order was issued closing the building until it was fumigated. There were 18 wayfarers in temporary lodgings exposed to the infection.

Cost \$500,000, Sold For \$65,000

Boston, Feb. 7.—At the rooms of the real estate exchange yesterday there was an auction sale of the Atlas Tack corporation's property by order of the mortgagees. A committee of the bondholders purchased the plant for \$65,000. All the various plants of the corporation were included in the sale. The original cost is said to have been nearly \$500,000.

An Alleged Embezzler

Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 7.—James Richardson of Springfield, Mass., was arrested in Stratford yesterday on a charge of embezzlement and brought here, where he is held for Springfield officers. The specific allegation against Richardson is that he raised in Springfield a loan on a house and lot that he had no legal title to.

Missing Barge Towed to Port

Providence, Feb. 7.—Tug Richmond arrived in port yesterday with barge Mystic Belle, which was picked up at sea after an exciting experience in the recent storm in Long Island sound. Both craft showed plainly the buffeting they received from the waves. Captain Rogers said he never expected to reach shore.

Brought Smallpox From Boston

Exeter, N. H., Feb. 7.—Smallpox has made its appearance in this part of New Hampshire for the first time this season. The victim is Mrs. Daniel South of Newfields, who recently had been visiting smallpox patients in Boston. She is now in Exeter, where she is being nursed by her family, which includes seven children.

Won't Strike In Sympathy

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 7.—By a vote of 75 to 25 the weavers last night voted to accept the concessions of the manufacturers and remain at work in Sagamore mill No. 2, and not institute a sympathetic strike in connection with that which has been in progress in No. 1 mill for nearly a month.

Woman Indicted For Murder

Taunton, Mass., Feb. 8.—An indictment for murder was found against Elizabeth M. Mowbray of New Bedford by the grand jury here yesterday. It is charged that Mrs. Mowbray, while engaged in a drunken row, stabbed her husband so seriously that he died from the injuries.

Railroad Changes Hands

Dover, Me., Feb. 7.—The Katahdin Iron Works railroad has been bought by the Bangor and Arundel road for an indicated price of \$220,000. The property so surrendered includes all franchises, side tracks, buildings, rolling stock, etc.

Vessel and Crew Missing

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 7.—The three-masted schooner Endicot, from Newport News to this port, is overdue. She is coal laden and left Newport News two weeks ago yesterday. She carries a crew of eight.

Each Lived Over 104 Years

Toledo, Feb. 8.—The two oldest residents of northwestern Ohio died yesterday. They are Mrs. Hannah Torrey, aged 104 years, 8 months and 14 days, and Mrs. Dora Estline, aged 104 years and 1 day.

TAFT ON TARIFF

As It Affects Domain Under His Supervision

ONLY SOURCE OF REVENUE

Should Be From the Customs, Because of the Small Amount Derived From Land Tax—Wants Big Reduction of Our Philippine Imports

Washington, Feb. 7.—Governor Taft appeared before the senate committee on the Philippines yesterday with the intention of taking up the senate Philippine tariff bill and of devoting his attention to the revenue and tariff conditions of the Philippine islands, but before beginning with the subject he was required to a number of questions by Senator Carmack bearing upon subjects heretofore covered by the governor in his testimony before the committee.

Getting down to the tariff question Governor Taft said there never had been a land tax in the islands and he attributed this immunity to the influence of the friars, who had large holdings, and to the owners of large landed estates. The commission had imposed a land tax. There had been opposition to the system, but this was disappearing. The income from this tax would be small for a time, because of the fact, due to the retarded development of the country, that only 5,000,000 acres of the 25,000,000 acres of agricultural land in the Philippines is held by private owners.

Replying to inquiries, the witness said the Spaniards had a method for acquiring government lands similar to our homestead system, but advantage had not been taken of it because of the complications of Spanish methods. He also said there had been much of fraud on land matters and he urged that in such cases regulations may be made for the disposal of the public lands of the Philippines the rights of squatters should be recognized.

Judge Taft said that the assessable taxable property in Manila would not exceed \$20,000,000. This, he added, would not exceed one-sixth of the valuation of an American city of the same size and yet Manila would require a far larger expenditure than would an American city of the same class. A considerable item of expense for administration there would be that of maintaining sanitary conditions. It was necessary at all times to guard against the plague and there are from 15,000 to 20,000 lepers in the entire archipelago.

These conditions, he explained, rendered it necessary for the central government to bear part of the expense of municipal government. Taking up the subject of general taxation he said the commission is making an effort to make the customs tariff the only source of revenue and land taxes, he said, "we should be glad to have free trade with the United States, in order to insure the progress of agriculture, we cannot but feel that it is fair to collect a tariff on goods coming into the Philippines from the United States. It is only fair to provide for a tariff on Philippine articles coming into the United States."

He said that the tariff adopted by the commission is a specific duty amounting to from 15 to 30 percent, reduced to an ad valorem system, and that the effort had been to place the higher tariff on luxury and the lower on necessities, thus reversing the Spanish system.

Replying to a question as to the effect of the removal of the export duty on hemp exported from the Philippines, Governor Taft said that nothing could be done to change the conditions in that respect. "We can sell all the hemp we can raise," he said. "The effect of the provision would be greater on sugar. I apprehend that the anxiety of foreigners to secure the hemp product of the Philippines has led to the marketing of much of the shrews of war of the Philippines."

Explaining the reason for the adoption of the specific system, Governor Taft said this had been done in order to save both time and expense. "Wherever Chinamen are found," he added, "smuggling is a fine art."

Senator Patterson reminded the witness that he had in his report recommended a reduction of 50 percent and asked why such a reduction had been suggested.

Governor Taft replied: "I am bound to say that at present our principal reason for asking a reduction is sentimental. The effect of a reduction of 50 or even 75 percent in Philippine imports into the United States would not be great for the next few years, and any concessions of that character would be beneficial in our dealing with the people of the Philippines. If we can go back to them and say that congress has recognized them in this way they will appreciate the discrimination in their favor. Such a course on the part of congress will be a great aid in giving them assurance of the friendly feeling of the American people. The exact effect of such a reduction is difficult to estimate. Tobacco would be benefited somewhat, as would also sugar, but I am assured by the planters that the benefit of the proposed reduction would not be great in actual money saving."

Adjoined for the Day

Mount Carmel, Pa., Feb. 7.—An explosion of sulphur in a furnace in the convent of the Church of Our Lady yesterday caused the gas to permeate the bedchambers of nine sisters of charity, all of whom were rendered unconscious except one, who awoke almost suffocated. She opened a window and summoned help. The patients are now out of danger.

Sisters Almost Suffocated

Mount Carmel, Pa., Feb. 7.—An explosion of sulphur in a furnace in the convent of the Church of Our Lady yesterday caused the gas to permeate the bedchambers of nine sisters of charity, all of whom were rendered unconscious except one, who awoke almost suffocated. She opened a window and summoned help. The patients are now out of danger.

ROYALTY GOES BALLOONING

Made Two-Hundred Mile Trip Much Faster Than Express Train

Vienna, Feb. 7.—In accordance with scientific plan, several simultaneous balloon ascensions were made yesterday from various European capitals. Three ascensions were made from here, one being undertaken by Archduke Leopold who, for years, had studied and practiced aerostatics. He used his new balloon called Meteor. He was accompanied by his wife, the Archduchess Blanche, who is a daughter of Don Carlos, and who has previously made four balloon trips. They were accompanied by a professional aeronaut, their only attendant being an experienced aide de camp.

The Meteor started at 9 o'clock in the morning in a violent and cold wind. The voyage was uneventful and four and a half hours later the archduke and the archduchess landed with perfect safety near Breslau, 200 miles from here. This same journey in an express train occupies eight hours. The maximum altitude attained by the archduke was 10,000 feet.

Fine Point Involved

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 7.—In the supreme court yesterday Justice Martin decided adversely to the motion made by the White Pass and Yukon railway to dismiss test cases in the suits brought by claimants who seek to recover enormous sums from the railway company. Extortionate freight rates in the absence of legal authority for such charges are the grounds upon which these suits are based. In deciding against the motion to dismiss Justice Martin pointed out that the important question was involved whether the Canadian parliament could regulate rates on American territory.

Slashing of Glass Prices

Pittsburg, Feb. 7.—The Independent Glass company announces that for May and June delivery it will place window glass at a price lower than rates current now. The Pittsburg Glass company has renewed its contract with the Federation Co-operative Window Glass company by which the Pittsburg company is to buy from the federation a certain percentage of the latter's output at a price 1 percent lower than the price demanded by the Independent Glass company and the American Window Glass company.

Courts Settle Church Row

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 7.—The supreme court yesterday rendered a opinion in favor of Bishop Boncompagni in his suit to secure control of St. Andrew's Catholic church at Tecumseh. The suit had its origin in the removal by the bishop of Father Murphy. A majority of the trustees resisted the change and refused admission to a new priest. Bishop Boncompagni brought suit in the district court and secured a verdict. The trustees appealed and the supreme court affirmed the previous decision.

A Carnegie Gift

Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 7.—Mr. C. C. Regele last night formally presented to the Stevens Institute of Technology here the new building erected at his expense and known as the "Carnegie Laboratory of Engineering." The ceremonies consisted of the delivery of the keys of the building to Mr. Carnegie by the architects and the handing of the keys by Mr. Carnegie to the president of the board of trustees, with appropriate words of donation and acceptance in each case.

Pugilist's Mind Unbalanced

Chicago, Feb. 7.—"Young Griffe," the pugilist, was adjudged insane yesterday and ordered sent to an asylum. He was an inmate of an asylum some months ago, but he was given his freedom when it was thought that he was cured. During the recent cold snap "Griffe's" feet and hands were frozen, and although it was not found necessary to amputate them, the pain is said to have done much to unsettle the patient's mind.

Sailors' Bodies Washed Ashore

London, Feb. 8.—The Norwegian bark Adolph, Captain Andersen, which sailed from Hamburg Jan. 21 for Brunswick, Ga., is presumed to have been lost. Five bodies and some letters addressed to the crew of Captain Andersen have been washed ashore at Sheerness.

Back to Washington

Knoxville, Feb. 7.—A brilliant reception by the Cumberland club was the closing feature of the visit of Admiral Schley to this city. Admiral and Mrs. Schley early in the day visited the University of Tennessee. They left for Washington this morning.

Victims of Tugboat Disaster

Pittsburg, Feb. 7.—The four people missing since the explosion of the boilers of the tugboat John W. Aikens on Wednesday have been given up as dead.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The shareholders of the First National bank of Woonsocket, R. I., voted that the institution go into liquidation at once. The business is to be consolidated with the Industrial Trust company.

According to A. B. Wolvin, head of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River Transportation company, that company is negotiating with the American Shipbuilding company, preparatory to placing an order for all of the ships which can be built during the present year.

The long and bitter controversy between the north and south sections of the town of Groveland, Mass., over the matter of proposed new school buildings was settled at a special town meeting, both sections agreeing nearly what they wished.

Clarence E. Olney, town clerk and carriage manufacturer of Kingston, N. H., is dead. Mr. Olney was postmaster of the town during President Cleveland's administration and at the time of his death was the local police justice.

SENATORS WARMED UP

Over Section Laws as Applied in Philippines

ARMY WILL NOT RETURN

Until It Comes Back Victorious—Opponents of Administration's Policy Have Their Say—All Thoroughly Loyal and Doing Their Duty

Washington, Feb. 7.—For four hours yesterday the senate had the Philippine tariff bill under discussion. The measure was completed, so far as the Philippine committee is concerned, all of the committee amendments being adopted. Several other amendments, however, will be offered.

Toward the close of the session the discussion became heated. In response to a resolution, the secretary of war transmitted to the senate the section laws enacted by the Philippine commission and they were read in full.

Mr. Hoar expressed his astonishment that such laws should be enforced by the government authorities.

Mr. Foraker had read from the revised statutes of the United States, the laws of congress relating to the crime of treason and similar offenses against the government, and said that the acts passed by the Philippine commission were almost identical in their language with the laws enacted by congress. In the days of the fathers of the republic and that there was nothing unprecedented or unusual about them.

Mr. Foraker said that the senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) seemed to have no objection to the law enacted by congress merely because there was little likelihood of its being violated in this country, although he had questioned at first whether such a law had been enacted under any authority of the United States. For the protection of our government in the Philippines, the Taft commission had applied that law to the Philippines, he said.

Mr. Hoar, again interrupting Mr. Foraker, and directing attention to the declaration in the senate chamber of Thomas Corwin of Ohio, during a debate on the Mexican war, that if he were a Mexican he would welcome the Americans with bloody hands to his plunderable graves, inquired if the people of Ohio did not reverence the name and memory of Thomas Corwin.

Mr. Foraker replied that the people of Ohio did love to recall the memory of Thomas Corwin, but they realized, he said, that in the great emergency he had made a profound mistake.

In response to a question from Mr. Patterson Mr. Foraker said there was not a single word in the section laws adopted by the Philippine commission which would enable the authorities to touch any man who was loyal to the United States. In this reply he referred particularly to an act which provided that no secret society should advocate any policy inimical to the government of the United States or its control of the islands.

Mr. Tillman said that he had seen a statement from General Chaffee that practically the entire Philippine population was imbued with a hatred of Americans. "In view of this statement," said he, "must we continue this infamous tyrannical, British, South African"—then hesitating a few seconds, he continued: "I'll stop right there because I can't find a word hot enough to apply to the situation."

"I want to say to the senator and to the senate," retorted Mr. Foraker, with great vehemence, "that our army will never come back from the Philippines until it comes back victorious. This may as well be understood now as at any future time."

Mr. Hoar concluded the debate of the afternoon, and in the course of his remarks paid a brilliant tribute to Thomas Corwin, who, in the face of a hostile senate, had uttered the sentiment which he had quoted earlier in the day. He declared that the great questions now before the country could be discussed temperately and calmly. It was a great question whether the life of a republic should rest on the life of a republic modeled after our own government it was a great question how the slaughter of both Filipinos and Americans was to be stopped.

"Men as good as I am, wiser than I am," said he, "differ from me upon these questions. I do not believe the distinguished senator from Ohio wants to do injustice to any one. Some men, however, show their love of the flag by keeping it pure and as a symbol of justice. The one is an honorable thing and the other is an honorable thing. Those who are resisting the present policy of our government in the Philippines are quite as loyal as those who are supporting it." The difference of opinion which had arisen among the people, he said, in conclusion, was the "legitimate result of this miserable Philippine business."

The house spent the day on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. No debate of importance developed during the consideration of the bill and no amendments of importance were adopted.

Tenants All Got Out Safely

Chicago, Feb. 7.—The Varsity flat building, situated near the Chicago university buildings, was destroyed by fire last evening, entailing an aggregate loss of \$100,000. The building was four stories high and contained 75 flats, all of which were occupied. All the tenants had ample time to escape and no lives were lost.

POISONED THREAT

Belgian Professor Assassinated Minister of Public Instruction

Sofia, Feb. 7.—M. Kamitcheff, the minister of public instruction, was assassinated yesterday in his study by a professor, who pretended he wanted to present a petition. The assassin subsequently committed suicide by shooting himself.

Kamitcheff's assassin, who had been a student at the University of Sofia, was appointed to a professorship in a provincial town. Disappointed at not being assigned to a position at the capital, he had threatened to murder Kamitcheff. The police knew of the assassin's threats and were also aware that there was doubt as to his sanity, but they allowed him to secure a private audience of Kamitcheff and the murder followed.

A New Irish Leader

Delfant, Ire., Feb. 7.—The most stunning blow which British rule in Ireland has received since Parnell's day was dealt yesterday, when the chief division of County Down returned James Woods, an opponent of the government to parliament, and defeated the government candidate, Colonel R. H. Wallace. It is looked upon as a revolution in Irish politics. The county of Down has always been a stronghold of Orangemen. The revolution has been brought about by the great strength of the new movement in favor of compulsory buying out of the British landlords. The most enthusiastic leader in this movement is T. W. Russell. Today Russell is looked upon as one of the greatest men in the Irish nationalist party.

No Joke For Passengers

New York, Feb. 7.—First delaying the New York Central's "crack" train from Chicago for half an hour in order that his private car might be properly heated, and then running off with the engine in order that he might not be late in getting to Buffalo—these were the tricks William K. Vanderbilt played on the passengers of the Lake Shore limited railroad men are telling the story with great merriment, but the passengers who arrived two hours and 10 minutes late failed to see the joke.

Dynamite Carelessly Handled

New York, Feb. 7.—Dynamite caused a panic among yesterday in the vicinity of the fatal upheaval of Jan. 27, and while no one was killed, for a time excitement ran high and the presence of ambulances to convey the two wounded to hospitals gave rise to the report that another terrible disaster had occurred. The scene of the explosion was Park avenue, but a short distance from the big disaster. It was caused by careless use of dynamite.

Captain Alone Survived

Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 7.—Captain David Calhoun, who was missing in the yacht Dart since Tuesday, partly into the inlet last evening alone, partly dead from starvation, exposure and loss of sleep. His crew of two men, then as Roeder and to Sutra, were drowned during Tuesday night, having been swept away from him by a gale of wind. The dead men have families in destitute circumstances.

Signs of Mental Collapse

Pittsburg, Feb. 7.—Word comes from Duluth to the effect that Mrs. Saffell, the accuser in the Bidle brothers' case, is considerably worse, and the developments in her case are being watched with keen interest. Her wound seems to be healing nicely, but she takes very little nourishment and her mental condition is described as approaching collapse.

Storage Plant For Texas Oil

Philadelphia, Feb. 7.—A Pittsburg syndicate, representing the Gaffey Oil company, has secured control of the property of the Gibson Oil company in this city and will erect thereon the first storage plant for Texas oil on the Atlantic coast. The oil will be brought here by a fleet of steamships and barges owned by the company.

Shortage Made Good by Hondsman

Louisville, Feb. 7.—The bond company which was surety for the late Stuart R. Young, formerly city treasurer of Louisville, who committed suicide after a shortage in his accounts with the city had been discovered, yesterday sent Mayor Crain a check for \$42,161 covering the amount of his shortage.

Another Famine Threatened

London, Feb. 7.—From Calcutta, the correspondent of The Daily Mail in a dispatch says there is little doubt but that India is threatened with another very famine. This is the more to be dreaded because the area affected is practically the same which has been ravaged during the past two years.

War's Terrible Record

London, Feb. 7.—The war office last evening published a summary of the British losses in South Africa. Up to Jan. 31 the total reduction of the forces from death or permanent disability was 25,305 men. The total of the casualties, including surviving wounded, was 52,400 officers and 100,701 men.

Newspaper Sues Balfour

London, Feb. 7.—The Sun has brought suit against A. J. Balfour for slander, on account of Balfour's declaration in the house of commons that The Sun's interview with him concerning the overtures recently made by the Xherlands government is a fabrication.

Sleeping Her

Mamma (with the baby)—He has my eyes.
Papa (trying to read)—Yep.
Mamma—And your nose.
Papa—Sure!
Mamma—And my ears.
Papa—Oh, certainly!
Mamma—And your hair.
Papa—Yes; just about as much as I have.
Mamma—And—and—
Papa—You're not her's temper.
Mamma—You're not—Brooklyn Life.

A HIGH PRICED FIDDLER

The Protected Trusts Dance and the People Pay.

PRICES OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

Lead, Typewriters, Tin Plate, Steel Rails and Other Steel Goods Sold to Europeans at One-half to Three-quarters of the Prices Demanded of Consumers at Home.

According to The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter of Dec. 28, the lead trust has for a great while been selling lead abroad for about 2 cents per pound lower than to the domestic trade. As the price here has been about 4 cents, the export price must have been about 2 cents per pound. The import duty which The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter thinks is "absurdly high" is 2½ cents per pound. It is this duty which prevents Americans from getting lead at about the same price paid by foreigners to our own dear infant lead trust. It is this duty which takes 2 cents out of the lean pockets of American consumers for every pound of lead sold and puts them into the fat pockets of the trust magnates. It is this duty which doubles the cost of lead to the hundreds of industries for which it is a raw material and handicaps them in competition with similar foreign industries which get lead of the same manufacturers.

The lead industry is not an exception. All of the protected trusts that are doing an export business—and most of them are boasting of their export trade—are charging from 20 to 100 per cent more to Americans than to foreigners. The typewriter trust, which has for years maintained the price of \$100 for its standard machines in American markets, has always sold them for \$75 or less to foreigners. At present it is getting but \$60 for its exported machines.

Steel rails, steel bolts, structural steel and other similar steel goods are almost invariably sold for export at from \$5 to \$20 per ton less than at home. The duty of \$7.84 or more per ton protects the trusts in this infamous business, and the American people vote for the party that makes the duty that protects the trusts that plunder the people. The tin plate trust, which has cost us considerable more than \$100,000,000 during the last ten years, is now selling the plate to exporting manufacturers at a dollar per box of 100 pounds below the price to the ordinary trade. The price to Americans is kept about \$1.50 per box (the amount of the duty) above the price of foreign plates. The American consumer pays the duty (to the trust), and the foreign consumer gets the benefit of American competition in the world's markets.

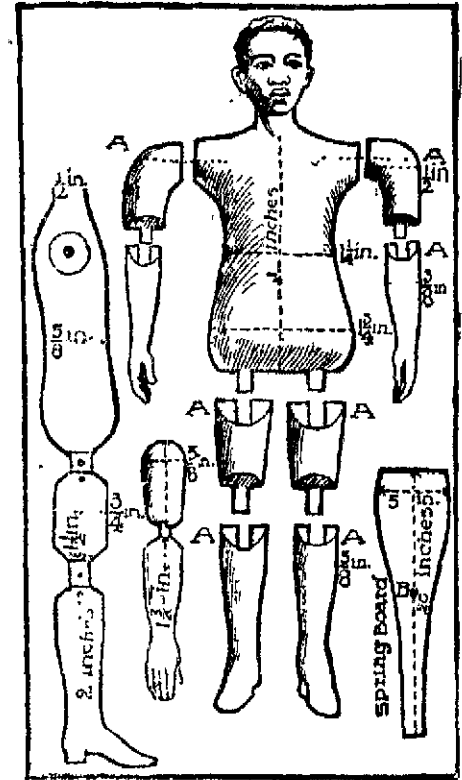
Protection is a lovely scheme as seen by the protected trust or the foreign consumer. There are 75,000,000 Americans who do not share in the blessings of protection unless they enjoy hearing the manufacturers sing praises to protection and seeing them dance around the protection fetich. In this case those who dance do not pay the fiddler. The overfed manufacturers dance to their hearts' content while 75,000,000 clumps put their hands in their pockets and pay the fiddler. And what a dear fiddler is protection! On sugar alone, according to recent estimates by the sugar people themselves, we pay \$100,000,000 a year because of the duty. Two hundred million dollars more can be added because of the duties on iron, steel and wool. Five hundred million dollars a year is a small estimate of the cost to us of this fiddler. Will

FOR LITTLE FOLKS

A DANCING MAN.

How You Can Make One Out of Soft Pine Wood.

Get out your jackknives and see if you can make a dancing man. Obtain a piece of soft pine and with your jackknife whittle out the sections as shown in the picture. The dimensions given are a good size to make them. When these are finished, put the joints together, being very careful to see that they work easily and that all parts move backward and forward at a little jar. Dotted lines marked A show pins which act as axles. The head,



PIECES FOR DANCING MAN.

which should be a darky doll's, may be obtained at some doll store for a few cents.

When the man is completed, he may be dressed to suit your taste, being careful that his clothes are very loose. Then make a springboard of the shape shown in the picture three-sixteenths of an inch thick and fasten a wire in it at point marked B. Hold the man erect at about two and a half inches from the large end, bend the wire up and secure it in his back, and then your dancing man is completed.

To make him dance sit on the small end of springboard. Tap on it, and he will at once begin to dance in a wonderful manner.

Game of Cable Dispatches.

A certain man went to Europe, leaving his family at home. He was either too indolent or too busy to write often. But he could not afford to cable long dispatches, so he wrote his wife that he would condense each into a single word by using only initial letters. The first message he sent was B R O W N. While he was congratulating himself upon outwitting the cable company by sending five words in one the family at home were distracted over their varying interpretations of the message. His daughter thought it meant "Bought ring on Wednesday night" and began guessing just what kind of a ring it was. His wife in her anxiety read it, "This rain; out; wet; neuralgia." Other guesses at the intended meaning differed as widely.

In playing the game any word may be used instead of "Brown." Let the leader, who is supposed to be the traveler, announce the word, keeping the meaning to himself, and let each player write his guess of the intended meaning on a slip of paper. If there are prizes, the one who offers the nearest guess wins. The game may be varied by supposing that the message is sent to mother or son or to wife or to his next partner or from some particular city, as London, Rome or Jerusalem.—New York Tribune.

Fool's Cap Scarecrow.

Holland farmers play a trick on the crows which keeps the thieving birds away from their grainfields. They make small cornucopias of stout paper, encasing the inner side with birdlime or some sticky substance. These are filled with a few grains of corn and stood about in the field by sticking the points into the earth. Down comes Mr. Crow, thinking himself in great luck to find so much corn ready for him. He tries to peck at it. Lo, a fool's cap sticks to his head. He cannot get it off. His friends are scared, too, as they see him scrambling and staggering about, for he cannot see which way to go. After he tears the sticky cap loose his vision is clear. This method of keeping crows away is better than shooting them, as they are at all times very interesting birds, and the damage they do to the growing corn is insignificant compared to the great good they do all through the year by destroying millions of injurious insects.

New York Newsboys' Lodging House.

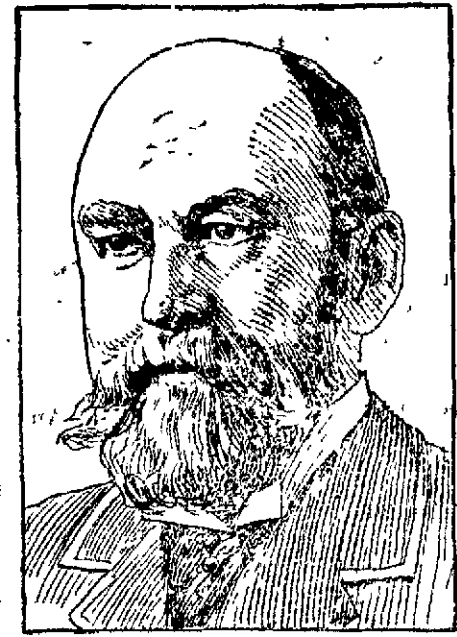
On Chambers street, New York city, is located the Braze memorial, or the Newsboys' lodging house, erected as a home for newsboys by Charles Lorillard Braze. A visitor to this place says that when she entered early one morning she found two or three boys sweeping the dining room floor, several more making beds and still others with mops and pails washing the hall floors. A little later boys were found in the kitchen doing kitchen work, and other boys were setting tables. On the top floor is a gymnasium, and here the little fellows spend most of their spare time.

The boys housed here have no other homes. They are taken care of for a small sum, 15 cents a day.

AMERICANS WANT THE DERBY PRIZE

Whitney, Vanderbilt, Keene, Croker and Corrigan Have Challenged Britain.

English turfmen are alarmed by the determined assault Americans are making on the classic event of the British horse world—the Derby. No less than five of our leading racing stable owners have candidates in course of preparation for the great equine battle, and from present indications we are very sure to pluck the coveted prize from Johnny Bull's horsemen. The Americans who have challenged the pick of transatlantic thoroughbreds are



JAMES R. KEENE

William C. Whitney, William K. Vanderbilt, James R. Keene, Richard Croker and Edward Corrigan.

As a feature of special interest to Englishmen King Edward's colors will be seen in public. The royal racing emblem has been absent from the tracks since the death of Queen Victoria. These colors are purple, gold braid, scarlet sleeves, black velvet cap, with gold fringe. The recent announcement that Lord Marcus Borsford had been appointed manager of the king's racing stud makes this more than probable.

It would be no new thing to see these colors in front in the Derby. Twice have they been in the van, once in Persepolis in 1896 and again on Diamond Jubilee, his full brother, in 1900, both winners bred by their own, this fact alone being quite as much cause for congratulation as the actual winning of the great race, to be bred by an ordinary stake winner affords the keenest pleasure to the real sportsman.

It is against such turfmen as the king of England, Duke of Devonshire, Lord Arlington, Duke of Portland, Lord Bradford, Lord Dunsford, Lord Falkland, nephew to the more famous nobleman of the same name; Lord Rosebery, Baron Rothschild, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Duke of Westminster and some of the very highest class French turfmen that our own Americans will this year send their representatives.

Most important to American lovers of the best class of racing is the shipment by Mr. Whitney of his colt Nasrullah to run for the stake. He was accompanied by a stable companion, but few really imagine that this colt, intruder, a juvenile of no known form, was sent over with any real hope of being a dangerous contender.

James R. Keene's best known candidate for the Derby is Kearsarge, by Kingston, out of Flying Squadron. This colt was bred by Mr. Keene at his Kentucky farm and sent to England as a yearling, no doubt after having shown good trials, which have to some extent since been confirmed by his double victory on two consecutive days, his more important victory being a race called the Pendergast Stake, which requires a colt of class to win.

Richard Croker's nomination for the Derby is called Stanhope. He is a big,



WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT AND ELSMERE, HIS DERBY ENTRY.

coarse colt, and Jacob Pincus, who trained Iroquois and who has spent some recent years in England, compares him to Tom Ochiltree, the great cup horse owned by George Lorillard and raced a quarter of a century ago.

William K. Vanderbilt has a colt called Elmsmere engaged. This youngster was foaled in France, the produce of an American mare, Ella Pinkerton, who was sent over to that country in foal to the dead Manover.

INVASION OF AMERICA BY BRITISH GOLFERS.

Braid, Vardon and Taylor to Play Here in the Spring. Their Records.

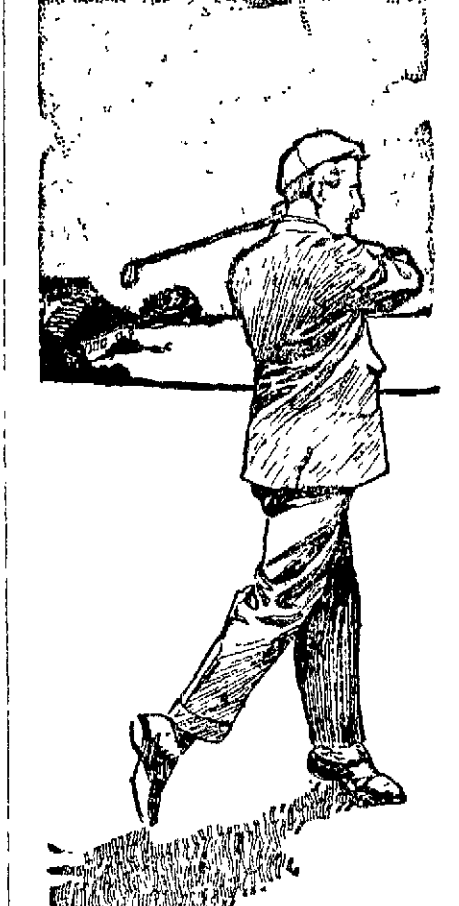
Much favorable comment has been aroused among golfers by the announcement from abroad that Great Britain's three leading experts are to tour this country during the coming spring. The men who will come over are James Braid, Harry Vardon and J. H. Taylor. These famous wielders of the sticks are easily the world's greatest players, and Americans will have a treat worth going many miles to see when they appear on our links.

Braid is the present open champion of the kingdom, winning the title last summer. He is a Scotchman and originally learned the game on the renowned St. Andrews links. Vardon and Braid have each at different times held the British premiership and have also played in this country before. Braid has never been seen on this side of the pond.

Harry Vardon created quite a furore here in 1900. He was then regarded as the greater golfer on earth, having won three times the open championship of Great Britain. His first victory was in 1896, at Muirfield, and, although that high honor was captured by an amateur, H. H. Hilton, in 1897, Vardon came to the front again in 1898 at Prestwick and once more successfully defended his title in 1899.

Vardon returned to Scotland for the championship of 1900, but was beaten by his old rival, J. H. Taylor, who then also became a three times winner, as he had captured that high honor in 1894 and again in 1895.

Last year was the first time the championship was ever won by James Braid, who is not regarded as the superior of either Taylor or Vardon. Of the nine majesties played between Braid and Taylor last season Braid won three, Taylor five, and one was halved, while in the six matches between Braid and



HARRY VARDON AT THE FINISH OF A DRIVE.

Vardon the champion won two, Vardon three, and the other one was halved.

J. H. Taylor visited this country in 1900, after his victory over Vardon, and, while he received a hearty welcome, his victory did not injure Vardon's prestige in the least. The Americans are great admirers of good golf, and while they recognize the fact that Taylor was the champion they regarded Vardon as an equally good player, which he demonstrated that year by meeting and defeating Taylor in the open championship of the United States at Chicago.

Illinois Baseball Schedule.

Director George Huff of the University of Illinois has announced the completed eastern baseball schedule. The Illinois team will play six games with the crack eastern aggregations, spending two weeks in the east. The western schedule has not been arranged. The Chicago National league players come the 1st of April, and Huff's men will have their hands full with the hard campaign laid out for them.

The eastern schedule is: May 24, Princeton at Princeton; May 25, Brown, at Providence; May 30, Harvard, at Cambridge; May 31, West Point, at West Point; June 4, Yale, at New Haven; June 7, Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

Joe Nelson's Wonderful Career.

His winter of rest has developed Joe Nelson, the middle distance amateur champion, amazingly. Young Nelson weighed 115 pounds and was 5 feet 1 inch in height when he first started work on a cycle track last June. Today he is a lad of 5 feet 5 inches, weighs 140 pounds and has a chest measure of 39 inches. He is exactly the size of the late Johnny Nelson, his brother. Young Nelson will continue his record work in the spring. He now holds forty-six world's records, including all from two miles to the hour against time and two miles to fifteen miles, excepting four, five and eight miles, in competition.

Sherm Kennedy's Record.

Sherm Kennedy, the crack Connatt (O.) shortstop, has signed for next season with the Chicago National league team at a salary of \$2,000. Kennedy played the season of 1900 in the Connecticut State league and made a great record last season with the Nashville Southern league team, leading the league in batting.

The Moon Kept on Shining.

A certain well known judge was once violently attacked by a young and very impudent counsel. To the surprise of everybody, the judge heard him quite through, unconscious of what was said by those present, and made no reply.

After the adjournment for the day and when all were assembled at the hotel where the judge and many of the court folk had their refreshments, one of the company asked the judge why he did not rebuke the impudent fellow.

"Permit me," said the judge loud enough to attract the attention of the whole company, among whom was the barrister in question—"permit me to tell you a little story. My father, when we lived in the country, had a dog, a mere puppy, I may say. Well, this puppy would go out every moonlight night and bark at the moon for hours together."

The judge paused, as if he had finished.

"Well, what of it?" exclaimed half a dozen of the audience at once.

"Oh, nothing—nothing, but the moon kept shining on, just as if nothing had happened."

One of Our Vices.

It is peculiarly necessary that we in America should understand the danger of morbid self consciousness, for it is one of our two most distinctive national vices, being equaled only by our irreverence. It is no accident that more books are written about America than concerning any other land, nor does it mean that we are more interesting, except to ourselves, than the rest of the world. It does mean that we are so self conscious, so over-sensitive to praise and blame—above all, so anxious to know what our neighbors are saying about us—that any traveler, however insane and incapable, who spends a few weeks upon our soil may return home and write his book about us, and we buy it by the hundred thousand. We are doing great things, thanks to our opportunities and our forefathers, but how much greater might we do could we use in quiet, simple action the time and energy we spend in plumbing our selves upon our achievements.—Edward Howard Griggs in Ladies' Home Journal.

The Duc De Morny Cared For.

The Duc De Morny, half brother to Louis Napoleon, was ambassador extraordinary to the emperor of Russia during the coronation festivities and wrote home that the French might learn something from the Russians, if it were only how to light 10,000 candles in five minutes. De Morny was in Paris the night before the coup d'etat and spent the evening at the opera. Between the acts he went into one of the boxes to speak to a lady of his acquaintance.

"What shall you do, M. de Morny," asked a lady, "if the national assembly is swept out of doors as threatened?"

"Madame," he replied, "I shall try to be on the side of the broom handle."—Gentleman's Magazine.

Army Shoes and Corns.

"If a law could be passed," said a chiropodist, "prohibiting the wearing of any shoe in this country except the pattern army shoe worn during our civil war, the corn doctor's occupation would be gone. That was for the time the greatest corn eradicator ever known. I never knew a single case of a soldier in that war who suffered from corns a month after he began wearing his regulation army shoe, and I was four years a soldier in it myself. That shoe seemed to be made just right for comfort."

Quite a Difference.

The department store is useful and convenient, but the multifarious nature of its activities sometimes leads to a dilemma.

"Where shall I find something nice to oil for the dining room?" asked a stout, smiling woman of the floorwalker in a western department store.

"On the third"—began the floorwalker. Then he paused and looked doubtfully at the inquirer. "Did you mean a painting or something in the sardine line?" he asked.

No Uprising There.

Elderly Gent (clinging to strap)—There are a good many conditions affecting our governmental system today that are very oppressive, and their continuance may some day lead to a popular uprising.

Lady (also on the standing committee)—Perhaps, but (with withering glances at male occupants of the seats) you would never look for it to begin in a street car!—Richmond Dispatch.

How to Make Glue.

To produce liquid glue which will keep for years break pieces of glue and place in a bottle with some whiskey. Cork tightly and set aside for a few days. This should be ready for use without the application of heat except in very cold weather, when the bottle should be placed in hot water for a few minutes before using the glue.

A Month Without a Full Moon.

The month of February, 1865, was the most remarkable month in the world's history. January had two full moons, and so had March, but February had none. This had not occurred since the creation of the world, and, according to some astronomers, the same thing may not occur again for a period of 2,500,000,000 years.

Silently Assented.

The Nervous Pedestrian ran plump into a Stolid Individual standing in front of a Clothing Store.

"You Dummy!" he shouted.

The Stolid Individual ignored the Accusation. A Second Glance showed the Nervous Pedestrian that he was Right.—Los Angeles Herald.

FEMININE CHAT.

Mrs. Lizzie R. Doherty of Boston has been reappointed by Governor Crane a trustee of the Hospital Cottages for Children.

Miss Belle MacKinnon of Utica, N. Y., has been admitted as a partner by her brother in his big knitting establishment and has charge of 2,000 employees in the mill.

Countess Cromer, whose stately and classic beauty finds a perfect setting in the almost royal state in which Earl Cromer necessarily lives in Egypt, has yet to be presented to her sovereign.

Miss Gwendolin Maude, the grand daughter of Jenny Lind, is making her first appearances in London as a concert singer. According to the musical critics, she has a successful future before her.

Mrs. Henry Elliott Mott of Elizabeth N. J., who was a member of the Pan American board of women managers, has been appointed by the governor of New Jersey to represent the state at the Charleston exposition.

Miss Estelle Reel of Wyoming enjoys the distinction of having received the only appointment bestowed by the present administration upon a woman. She is the national superintendent of Indian schools for the United States.

Mrs. M. A. Barnett, whose distinction in the south rested on her having saved the great seal of the state of Georgia from destruction at the hands of Sherman's army, died at Atlanta a few days ago. Her husband was at the time secretary of state in Georgia.

Baroness Edmond de Rothschild of Paris has given the princely sum of \$50,000 for the foundation in the Tannus of a Hebrew home for diseases of the lungs in memory of her father, the late Baron Willy de Rothschild of Frankfurt, uncle of Lady Rothschild.

Among those who saw Robert Fulton's steamboat, the Clermont, the first steamboat to make a successful trip up the Hudson river, was a young girl who lived in Fishkill, N. Y. That young girl now is Mrs. David B. Stamp of Finchville, Mass., where she celebrated the one hundred and eighth anniversary of her birth the other day.

CURRENT COMMENT.

This is the steel age, and America holds the supremacy of the world in steel.—New York Tribune.

The street railway people do not consider a car crowded so long as the conductor can squeeze his way through it.—Chicago Tribune.

The necessity for a stock exchange may be conceded, but many of the practices of Wall street are indefensible, and some of its panics have been crimes of immeasurable magnitude.—Washington Star.

Wellington used to hang delinquent commissariat generals. Hungry Turkish troops strip the guilty and take what's due them out of their index, which is less drastic and more elastic.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

President Cantor's census of trees in the streets of Manhattan shows that there are but 3,644. Most of these are above Twenty-third street. For the entire city they average only eight per mile.—New York World.

CHURCHMEN.

Dr. Brent of Boston, the newly consecrated Episcopal bishop of the Philippines, will start for his new field of labor after Easter.

A gold chain, valued with \$50,000 worth of diamonds, given by an Italian lady, will be presented to the pope next year at his silver jubilee.

Dr. John Watson spent Christmas in Egypt, his first vacation since he undertook the modernization of the English Presbyterian church two years ago.

The Rev. Charles T. Olmstead of New York city has been elected conductor to Bishop John F. Spaulding of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Colorado.

Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler celebrated his eightieth birthday at his home in Brooklyn. He is at present pastor emeritus of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church in that city.

PERT PERSONALS.

Can it be that Russell was not always sane?—Boston Globe.

Governor Hogg can plead that he is not growing rich on purpose. It is on oil.—Atlanta Constitution.

It really pains us to observe there is a widespread disposition to regard Chauncey as a sort of evaporated peach.—Washington Post.

Whitelaw Reid will do to represent us at the king's coronation. When a czar is to be crowned, we shall have to send Tom Reed.—Chicago News.

The renomination of Senator Allison of Iowa for a sixth consecutive term attracts about as much attention as the revolving of the earth on its axis. It is something that's taken for granted.—Boston Herald.

BITS OF SCIENCE.

James Starin writes to The Lancet that superfluous hair can be removed from the face by X ray exposures of ten minutes at a time on consecutive days for about two weeks.

Dr. See of the United States naval observatory in Washington has concluded a measurement of the planet Mercury with the large telescope of that institution. Its diameter is found to be 2,658 miles.

It has been observed that when liquid carbonic acid is allowed to escape into a stout canvas bag in the dark and by its expansion to freeze into a snowy mass the effect is accompanied by a pale greenish violet light and electric sparks.

Portsmouth Electric Railway.

Time Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 26, 1901.

Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Bear's Head, connecting for Exeter and Newburyport, at 7:05 a. m., 8:05 and hourly until 8:05 p. m. For Cable Road only at 5:30 a. m., 6:55 a. m. and 10:05 p. m. For Little Bear's Head only at 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. 1:05, 5:05, 7:05, 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.

Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8:03 a. m., 9:05 and hourly until 9:05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at 6:10 a. m., 7:30 a. m. and 10:35 p. m. Leave Little Bear's Head at 9:10 and 10:10 p. m.

Plains Loop.

Up Middle Street—Leave Market Square at 6:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at 10:35 and 11:05.

Up Islington Street—Leave Market Square at 6:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at 10:35 and 11:05. Last car each night runs to car barn only. Running time to Plains, 17 minutes.

Christian Shore Line.

Leave Market Square for D. & M. Station and Christian Shore at 6:25 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at 10:35 and 11:05.

Returning—Leave Corner Bartlett and Morning Streets at 6:10 a. m., 6:50, 7:20 and half-hourly until 9:50 p. m. and at 10:20 and 10:50.

*Omitted Sundays.
**Saturdays only.

W. T. Perkins, D. J. Flanders, Supt. G. P. & T. A.

CHECKLIST NO. 10

The Board of Registrars of Voters of the City of Portsmouth hereby give notice that they will be in session at the Common Council chamber in City Hall in said city on the following dates, viz: January 21st, February 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th, 28th and March 11th, 1902, at the following hours, from 9 a. m. to 12 m.; from 2 to 4 and from 7 to 9 p. m., for the purpose of making up and correcting the Checklists of the several wards in said city, to be used at the city election to be held March 11th, 1902.

The said Board will also be in session at the same place on election day, March 11th, 1902, from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 1 to 4 p. m., for the purpose of granting certificates to those legal voters whose names are omitted from the lists.

Voters must be in mind that it is their personal duty to see that their names are on the lists, by presenting themselves at some meeting of this board.

I ORENZO T. BURNHAM, Chairman
HERBERT B. DOW, Clerk.

Granite State Fire Insurance Company

of Portsmouth N. H.

Paid-Up Capital, \$200,000

OFFICERS.

FRANK JONES, President.
JOHN W. SANBORN, Vice President.
ALFRED F. HOWARD, Secretary.
JOHN W. EMERY, Asst. Secretary.
JUSTIN V. HANSCOM, Treasurer.
FRANK JONES, JOHN W. SANBORN, JUSTIN V. HANSCOM, ALBERT WALLACE, and E. H. WINCHESTER, Executive Committee.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE COMPAN LEECH COAL

ALSO

Reading and Wink's "Boat" Coals

Best Portland Cement

Is This City

107 MARKET ST.

BOSTON & MAINE R. P.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.
(In Effect October 14, 1901.)

Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3:50, 7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m., 2:21, 5:00, 7:28, p. m. Sunday, 3:50, 8:00, a. m., 2:21, 5:00, p. m.

For Portland—9:55, 10:45, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, 8:50, 9:20, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45, a. m., 8:55, p. m.

For Wells Beach—9:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For North Conway—9:55, a. m., 2:45, p. m.

For Somersworth—4:50, 9:45, 9:55, a. m., 2:40, 5:22, 5:30, p. m.

For Rochester—9:45, 9:55, a. m., 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30, p. m.

For Dover—4:50, 9:45, a. m., 12:15, 2:40, 5:22, 8:52, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:48, a. m., 1:57, p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m., 5:00, p. m. Sunday, 8:00, a. m., 5:00, p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth—Leave Boston—7:30, 9:00, 10:10, a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:45, p. m. Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 9:00, a. m., 6:40, 7:00, p. m.

Leave Portland—2:00, 9:00, a. m., 12:45, 6:00, p. m. Sunday, 2:00, a. m., 12:45, p. m.

Leave North Conway—7:25, a. m., 4:15, p. m.

Leave Rochester—7:19, 9:47, a. m., 3:50,

THE HERALD.

(Formerly The Evening Post)
ESTABLISHED SEPT. 23, 1844.

Published every evening, Sundays and holidays excepted.
Terms \$4.00 a year, when paid in advance.
In advance a month, 3 cents per copy, delivered in any part of the city or sent by mail.
Advertising rates reasonable and made known upon application.

Communications should be addressed
HERALD PUBLISHING CO.,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Telephone 21-3.

F. W. HARTFORD,
B. M. TILTON,
Editors and Proprietors.

(Entered at the Portsmouth, N. H. Post Office as second class mail matter.)

**For Portsmouth
and
Portsmouth's Interests**

You want local news? Read the Herald.
More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1942.

It is a pretty dull city just now that cannot furnish an explosion to kill off a large percentage of its inhabitants.

Tillman goes upon the theory that American soldiers cannot tell the truth and that Filipino insurgents cannot tell a lie.

A mob tried to lynch a negro in a Pennsylvania town the other day and failed. Senator Tillman would regard that kind of a lynching party as a disgrace to South Carolina.

The missionaries who are trying to stop foot-binding among the Chinese in Hawaii have reason to fear a "tin quoque" retort such as was received by some of their sisters from Li Hung Chang. Their request for his aid in their work was answered by a courteous note regretting his inability to help them, but offering his hearty co-operation with the Society for the Prevention of Wastefulness in America.

In replying to Congressman Sulzer as to the effect of having government funds in excess of a working balance of \$50,000,000 deposited in national banks at interest and practically without security, Secretary Shaw is far from giving his approval to the bill which the New York representative has introduced. He agrees with the opinion repeatedly expressed by Secretary Clegg that it would be wise to make some provision for the deposit of such surplus funds upon security other than government bonds, though he would not deprive the secretary of the treasury of discretion in the matter. Some provision of the kind is getting to be a necessity, for government bonds are becoming so scarce and high priced as not to be readily available for such security, and it is doubtful how far the banks would be willing to increase deposits, even without allowing interest. This is incidental to a much larger question, which includes getting rid of the surplus of the sub-treasury system and having some central bank or group of banks which can be safely used as the fiscal agency of the government. The Sulzer bill presents a very inadequate treatment of the subject.

It is probable that the bill raising the salaries of federal judges twenty-five per cent, as it passed the senate will fix those salaries definitely for a long time to come. But the measure should be regarded as only a beginning of a general overhauling of the payment of all officials of the government. The United States is rich enough to pay justly, if not liberally, for its public service, and its interests are important enough to demand highly qualified men. There is no doubt that in many cases it is difficult to obtain such men because of the inadequate reward. It is well known that the acceptance of a cabinet position usually involves patriotic sacrifice of private interests even though it be for a limited period. There are doubtless many government posts in which the pay is sufficient for the responsibility and the quality of talent required. The delegate from Hawaii, who cheerfully proposes an increase all along the civil list, is probably chiefly interested in the part of his bill that would apply to officeholders in the islands. The suggestion of Senator Hoar is sound, that thorough revision would require the services of a commission for two years. It is a task that, if it is not to be performed piecemeal by congress, requires careful examination before action.

The series of melodramatic incidents that make the astounding narrative of the escape and death of the

two Biddle murderers reached disgraceful culmination in the public exhibition of their bodies. The local authorities of Pittsburg deserve reprobation for permitting a spectacle which appealed to the most morbid instincts of the mob. The most lamentable feature of this occurrence was the preponderance of women whose demonstrations of maudlin sympathy and curiosity can only be called shocking. Perhaps, in this demonstration there may be found some explanation of the psychological puzzle presented in the conduct of Mrs. Soffel, the wife and mother who sacrificed home, children and reputation and possibly life to become the accomplice in the escape of the criminals. It is pity, or is it some more remote trait inherent in femininity, but happily only latent in normal natures, that causes these occasional phenomena of infatuation that perplex, if they do not defy, analysis? It is not possible to say that the scenes enacted at Pittsburg could not have occurred, amid similar circumstances, in any other community. But they should not have been made possible there.

FEBRUARY NOVELTIES IN THE SHOPS.

Japanese silk dollies embroidered in white silk cost thirty cents each. They are sheer and dainty and well worth the money asked.

Center pieces with a border or corners of drawn work are embroidered with colored flowers scattered artistically over the center of the drawn work.

White pique stocks, pretty enough for wearing with any of the summer girls' slawtwaits, are of white pique with a tie of pink or blue chambray, with a diamond of white embroidery set in at the ends. These sell for twenty-five cents apiece.

Following upon the raisins for training stylish headgear, blackberries are now claiming attention for the same purpose. White blackberries, they sound paradoxical, but at least they find recognition in millinery circles. Then there are the berries in bright red and in the black of the ripe fruit. Combined with foliage, they make an effective decoration and undoubtedly will find favor with these fond of novelty.

High grade novelty goods in black, woven with raised polka dots in a hemline. In some patterns the dots are rather large and far apart and are set over a figured background.

A stylish hat of green scratch felt has the roll brim completely covered with parrot feathers caught down flat, and at the side near the back is a cluster of six small parrot heads set close together, with loops of green ribbon falling on the hair.

Pheasant feather fans still retain their popularity. Those most in vogue have the feathers dyed in pretty shades of red with a black border, or green, relieved with black or white.

Full length evening gloves decorated with lace, are a novelty of the season. The lace is in a medallion set near the upper end and the effect is unusual and pleasing.

Sofa cushions in the square shape.

MOTHER AND BABE

Sick mother—sick child!
That's the way it works when a mother is nursing her infant.

Scott's Emulsion is an ideal medicine for nursing mothers. It has a direct effect on the milk. Sometimes the mother is weak; her thin milk does not make the baby grow. Scott's Emulsion changes all that. The rich cod-liver oil in Scott's Emulsion feeds the mother and gives a flow of rich, nourishing milk for the baby.

The medicine in Scott's Emulsion not only strengthens the mother but goes naturally through the milk and strengthens the child.

Nothing to harm—all for good—Scott's Emulsion.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

CANBY CATHARTIC
Cathartics stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

A TEST EXPERIMENT.

Peculiar Power Possessed by a New Medicine.

Of new discoveries there is no end but one of the most recent, most remarkable and one which will prove invaluable to thousands of people, is a discovery which it is believed will take the place of all other remedies for the cure of those obstinate diseases, dyspepsia and stomach troubles. This discovery is not a loudly advertised, secret patent medicine, but is a scientific combination of wholesome perfectly harmless vegetable essences, fruit salts, pepsin and bismuth.



These remedies are combined in lozenge form, pleasant to take, and will preserve their good qualities indefinitely, whereas all liquid medicines rapidly lose whatever good qualities they may have had as soon as uncorked and exposed to the air.

This preparation is called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and it is claimed that one of these tablets or lozenges will digest from 300 to 3,000 times its own weight of meat, eggs and other wholesome food. And this claim has been proven by actual experiments in the following manner: A hard boiled egg cut into small pieces was placed in a bottle containing warm water heated to ninety-eight degrees (or blood heat), one of these Tablets was then placed in the bottle and the temperature maintained for three hours and a half, at the end of which time the egg was as completely digested as it would have been in a healthy stomach. This experiment was undertaken to demonstrate that what it would do in the bottle it would do in the stomach, hence its unquestionable value in the cure of dyspepsia and weak digestion. Very few people are free from some form of indigestion but scarcely two will have the same symptoms. Some suffer most from distress after eating, floating from gas in the stomach and bowels, others have acid dyspepsia or heartburn, others palpitation of the heart, sleeplessness, pains in the chest and under shoulder blades, extreme nervousness as in nervous dyspepsia, but they all have the same cause, failure to properly digest what is eaten. The stomach must have rest and assistance, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both, by digesting the food for it and in a short time it is restored to its normal action and vigor. At the same time the tablets are so harmless that a child can take them with benefit. This new preparation has already made many astonishing cures, as for instance, the following:

"After using only one package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets I have received such great and unexpected benefit that I wish to express my sincere gratitude. In fact it has been six months since I took the package and I have not had one particle of distress or difficulty since. And all this in the face of the fact that ten of the best doctors I consulted told me my case was Chronic Dyspepsia and absolutely incurable as I had suffered twenty-five years. I distributed half a dozen packages among my friends here who are very anxious to try this remedy."

Mrs. Sarah A. Skeels, Lynnville, Jasper Co., Mo.
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full sized packages. A little book on Stomach Diseases mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

have the corners turned in and finished with a large round button overlaid with the material of the cushion cover, or silk in a contrasting shade.

The summer young man is having his linings and may already select his brightly colored handkerchiefs to stick in the coat pocket of that flannel suit which he looks so fine in down at the seashore. Those offered by one of the large shops outside the rainbow for color and it might almost be said for gorgeous stripe of feet. One pattern shows a stripe of apple green at least two inches wide, flanked on either side with narrow stripes of black, and all around there is a border of white. Another pattern is in deep red and orange stripes set in squares, a large one in the center, with a smaller square in each corner. Blue and yellow, red and green and lavender and black are some of the other color combinations.

TROLLEY PROSPECTS BOOMING.

The prospects for electric railroad in York county grow brighter. The hearing of the railroad commissioners in South Berwick, Wednesday, the 5th inst., afforded a clearer insight into the plans of Governor Hill than have heretofore been publicly announced.

At nine o'clock in the morning Railroad Commissioners Benjamin F. Chadbourn of Biddeford and Parker Spofford of Bucksport, accompanied by Messrs. Heath and Macomber, arrived at York Corner over the Portsmouth, Kittery and York railroad. Here they took a buckboard that was in waiting and the party proceeded over the road to Ehot and South Berwick to inspect the locations of the proposed new electric roads.

Arriving in South Berwick a formal hearing was held. Messrs. Heath and Macomber of Augusta represented Governor Hill's interests, who was unable to be present. The different towns through which the road passes were represented by their several selectmen, all three of York's selectmen, J. Percy Putnam, Jos. P. Bigdon and H. H. Norton, being present. No opposition whatever was made to the company's plans. Selectmen Bragdon made a strong plea for the interests of his section, the Scotland district, to have the road run through that way. But the company readily proved that such a route would be impracticable as the purpose was first of all to make the shortest distance and quickest time between Dover and York.

Other plans of the company developed at this hearing that will prove interesting reading to the people of this section. Governor Hill announced that the new road will be the best built and the finest equipped of any in this part of New England. The cars will be of the latest and most improved pattern, and he guarantees that they will make the distance between Dover and York Corner in forty-five minutes.

At this meeting also was announced Governor Hill's actual control of the Portsmouth, Kittery and York street railway, and his plans in connection with the old road will be hailed with delight by all the people of this town. Several portions of the road will be rebuilt and the distance will be materially lessened. The road will be newly equipped and the service will be placed upon the same high standard of excellence as the new road.

It is practically assured that all these changes will take place before the arrival of another season. The decision of the railroad commissioners is the only thing now required to complete the legalities that are formal and necessary, and as most of the material for the construction of the road has been already purchased it is probable that the actual work of building will begin within the next few months as soon as the weather is suitable.—Old York Transcript.

CITY BRIEFS.

Mr. Alfred Spinney of South Berwick has bought the pile driver formerly owned by the late Daniel Littlefield and will devote himself to bridge and wharf building.

Coughs and colds, down to the very borderland of consumption, yield to the soothing healing influences of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Cater and Benfield will continue their store on Austin street, they announce. The quarters now occupied by the Globe Grocery company will be made an additional business.

The G. A. C. club met Thursday evening at the home of Miss Hattie Chandler on Pleasant street. A most enjoyable evening was passed with vocal and instrumental music. Light refreshments were served.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Wraslow's Peppermint Syrup has been used for over sixty years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures whooping cough and is the best remedy for diarrhoea, twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Kaiser's Friendship.
It is not at all unlikely that the marked efforts of the German emperor to show friendship and respect for the American people as displayed in the invitation to the president's daughter to christen the new royal yacht and the visit of Prince Henry to the United States are meant as a palliative for the unmistakable hostility toward America that has been shown by the German politicians and newspapers during the past two or three years. One most important result, however, of the emperor's effort to be friendly has already eventuated in the formal recognition of the Monroe doctrine by the German government, which took the precaution of informing our own government that its proposed demonstration against Venezuela is for the sole purpose of collecting a debt and contemplating no seizure of Venezuelan territory.

When Answering, Speak Loud.
When, before the advent of the McKinley prosperity, did railway companies and other corporations voluntarily advance the wages of their employees?—Indianapolis Journal.

Best New Laid

30c DOZEN. **EGGS** 30c DOZEN.

Best Hand Picked York State

7c QUART. **PEA BEANS** 7c QUART.

AMES' BUTTER AND TEA STORE,

35 CONGRESS ST., PORTSMOUTH.

OTHER STORES:
Boston Fitchburg
Lowell Clinton
Attleboro Dover
Nashua Northampton

Henry Peyser & Son offer Timely Bargains in Children's Winter Suits at \$2.50 to \$5.00.

250 Pairs of Knee Pants at 50c and 75c.

All Sorts of Sweaters for Boys, \$1.00 and \$2.00.

500 Pairs of the Famous \$2.00 Pants for Men.

Special Values in Men's Suits at \$8.50 and \$10.00.

Big Trades in Men's Ulsters and Driving Coats at \$7.50 and \$10.00.

HENRY PEYSER & SON.

CANVAS LEGGINGS

FOR SPORTSMEN'S USE.

Sizes for Boys and Men. Prices Extremely Low.

A. P. WENDELL & CO.
2 MARKET SQUARE.

YOU CERTAINLY WANT THE PUREST FINE OLD

KY. TAYLOR WHISKEY

Full Quarts. 8 Years Old.
R. H. HIRSHFIELD, N. E. Agent,
31 DOANE STREET, BOSTON.

For Sale by Case and Bottle by Globe Grocery Co.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERY AND MATTRESS WORK
BY F. A. ROBBINS, 49 ISLINGTON STREET.

Send me a postal and I will call and make estimates. References: John P. Hart, Rockingham Bank, and F. W. Hartford, 50 Highland St.

E. W. Howe
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

OLIVER W. HAM,
(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)
60 Market Street.
Furniture Dealer

— AND —
Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hancock street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Haynes avenue.

Telephone 59-2.

Constantly Increasing Output of the

7-20-4
10c CIGAR
factory, which tells the story of the superior quality of this cigar.
The Havana tobacco now being used in its make up is the finest grown in Cuba.
ALL DEALERS.
R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,
Manchester, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, No. 4, K. G. R.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—Willis B. Mathes, P. C.; Robert M. Herick, N. C.; Allison L. Phinney, V. C.; Charles C. Charlsen, H. P.; Fred Helsar, V. H.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; Charles W. Hanscom, C. of E.; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; George P. Knight, S. H.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, No. 8, O. U. A.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each Month.

Officers—William P. Gardner, C.; Charles B. Allen, V. C. Frank Pike, R. S.; Frank S. Langley, F. S.; J. W. Marden, T.; Charles W. Hanscom, Ind.; Malcolm D. Stuart, Ex.; William C. Berry, I. P.; William Emery, O. P.; Harry Hersum, Trustee.

Professional Cards.

W. O. JUNKINS, M. D.,

Residence, 98 State St.
Office, 26 Congress St.
Portsmouth, N. H.

OFFICE HOURS: 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. 7:30 to 10 Evenings

C. D. HINMAN, D. D. S.

DENTAL ROOMS, 16 MARKET SQUARE
Portsmouth, N. H.

F. S. TOWLE, M. D.

84 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H.
Office Hours:
9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M.

The Famous
HOTEL WHITTIER,
Open the Entire Year.

FAVORITE STOPPING PLACE FOR PORTSMOUTH PEOPLE.

If you are on a pleasure drive you cannot fail to enjoy a meal at Whittier's.

OTIS WHITTIER, Proprietor

CUTLER'S SEA VIEW,
HAMPTON BEACH.

Where you get the famous FISH DINNERS.

Most beautifully situated hotel on the coast. Parties catered to.

JOHN CUTLER, Proprietor

STANDARD BRAND.

Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other Public Works.

(and has received the commendation of every Architect and Government engineer. Persons seeking cement should not be misled. Obtain the best.)

FOR SALE BY

JOHN H. BROUGHTON

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Capaba. Cures in 48 hours. No more suffering. No more inconvenience. Sold by all Druggists.

The Herald has all the latest news.

WOMAN'S WORLD

MARY EMMA WOOLEY.

She is the Youngest Woman College President in the World.

Miss Mary Emma Wooley, who assumed the presidency of Mount Holyoke college, in Massachusetts, at the age of thirty-five years, is the youngest woman college president in the world. Few women have had a more thorough course of educational training than has Miss Wooley. She took a preparatory course of study in the high schools of Providence and Meantown seminary. Then she graduated from Brown and Amherst colleges, winning laurels in every study. She entered Brown university in 1891, when the question of co-education was being agitated, and was one of the first two women to receive its degree of B. A.

During her postgraduate course at Brown she made a special study of his-



PRESIDENT WOOLEY.

tory. She also devoted a large part of her time to languages—Latin, Greek, Hebrew and German—in which she received the degree of Litt. D. and in 1900 L. H. D. at Amherst.

Previous to her presidential appointment she was for five years a member of Wellesley faculty, being the head of the department of Biblical history and literature. When at Wellesley, she took an important part in the administration of college affairs.

Miss Wooley was a pioneer in profiting by the opening of the colleges for the higher education of women and in her own person has demonstrated the success of this movement.

She has always endeavored by her work and literary efforts to promote advanced education for her sex at home and abroad and to that end is one of the most important members of the Rhode Island Society For Collegiate Education For Women.

The Modern Restless Girl.

There was a time when sweet and twenty used to be considered typical lightheartedness, mirth and innocent merriment. Girls of this age were supposed to have hearts of feather weight; to them all the world was young. A life was clear and bright, everything was novel, and what perhaps was grandest of all was their large and undimmed faith in everybody and every thing.

Girls had at all times their faults, of course, though they were no less lovable and sweet and charming on that account, but there seems on the part of the modern girls a tendency to despair and mope which their predecessors never displayed. The fault is not altogether theirs. Their mothers are most to blame for it, they in turn being the victims of that spirit of unrest which pervades modern life.

As a matter of fact, the girl of the period is overfed with excitement, and then, like the little boy at the school treat, she cries because she cannot have more. Perpetual change is what she wants. She wants to shirk all the duties that girls of other generations accepted as a matter of course and in which they found rest—the duties, for example, of home life.

The thoughtful mothers must teach their daughters to secure happiness in the simple joys of life at home and in the duties which belong to womanhood.

Nothing Like a Couch.

A feminine authority on house furnishing has recently delivered herself as follows: "A room without a couch of some sort is only half furnished. When the head throbs and the soul yearns only for endless, dreamless rest, ten minutes' respite on a couch 'that fits' means physical and mental salvation. A comfortable, convenient sofa is a positive means of grace. There isn't a doubt that the need of a nap is often mistaken for a longing to die."

"In nearly every reception or living room, of course, there is an article of furniture that answers to the name of sofa, but it is not worth the space it covers or the time taken to keep it in order, so far as real comfort is concerned. The raison d'être of the two armed velvet tufted yard and a quarter sofa continues to be as much of a mystery to me as the domestic economist's motive in purchasing those longer-legged, carpet-faced 45 degree loungers once marked down in front of cheap furniture houses. To make a home truly homelike give me the broad, low, hospitable couch, whose very presence is an invitation, a benediction, a delight."

Being a Good Hostess.

A woman may possess wealth untold, she may have the kindest of hearts and the brightest of minds, but unless she has absolute control of her feelings

there will be some time in her career as hostess that she will display annoyance or fury, and the contagion, spreading to her guests, will die out in an undisguised failure.

A model hostess must to all appearances be made of stone, so far as disagreeable happenings are concerned. Even though a guest or careless waiter inadvertently breaks a bit of china which can never be replaced, she must smile as though the loss of the whole set would but emphasize the pleasure of the evening. Her well bred calm inspires her guests with a feeling of confidence, and, though in her heart she may be very dubious about certain important details of her dinner or dance, if she does not show her anxiety everything will pass off to a happy conclusion.

A flustered hostess or nervous host whose countenance but badly conceals the worry felt can do more toward making the guests uncomfortable than if the soup were served stone cold and the salad dressing was ruined by a too bountiful quantity of vinegar. An imperturbable calm and a ready tact are the two important factors in the making of a model hostess.

The Use of Peroxide.

Peroxide is antiseptic and healing. Its bleaching qualities make it feared by the average woman. In the hands of those who are familiar with its virtues and the many uses to which it can be put it is most excellent. Raw flesh will heal quickly under its magic touch, and pimples will disappear without leaving scars. A weak solution suitable for toilet purposes can be purchased by the ounce, but unless it is kept in a dark colored bottle and away from the light it loses some of its power. Some women prefer to buy it in sealed packages and full strength and dilute it one-third with water when using it.

It can be applied to any part of the skin, but should be kept away from eyebrows, lashes and hair about the face because of its bleaching power. For superfluous hair upon the skin it can be used with profit, as it takes out the color by repeated application and when used often enough will weaken the hair.

Mistakes in Furnishings.

An error which the inexperienced house furnisher often makes is to put two reds of different tones in rooms that open into each other. A hall, perhaps, will have terra cotta on the walls, and there will be red in the dining room to which it leads. This is wrong. Put a negative color on the hall, a tone of buff or mastic, with a small broken figure in self tones, that there may be no suggestion or strong contrast to the red of the adjoining room. If blue is to be used in the dining room, not too light a yellow may be put on the hall. It is these jarring arrangements in adjacent rooms that may destroy wholly an effect in either apartment that by itself or properly complemented would be altogether charming.

Dishcloths.

The modern housekeeper understands that rags for a dishcloth are neither clean nor profitable. The shreds get into the plumbing, often with expensive effects, and a dishcloth so worn that it will not bear regular laundering in the weekly wash is one that cannot receive proper care. In all well regulated houses dishcloths are as distinct and separate a provision of the household economy as napkins or pillowcases.

Material for the purpose is sold in the shops, and the cloths should be hemmed as carefully as any bit of the household linen.

Room Doors.

It is a mistake, according to an artist, to discard doors too generally in a suit of apartments, replacing them with portieres. Retain some of them and, where it seems possible, hang a picture on one or decorate it with a brass or nautical or two set above. In using the portieres, too, do not have them all hanging in straight lines. Introduce one or two soft silk hangings that may be looped back to break the monotony.

Chafed Skin.

The constant chafing of the skin by clothing, as the rough edge of a neckband, may cause an eczema on the tender skin of a child most difficult to cure. The cure is the removal of the cause of irritation and a liberal use of healing powder. Applications should be frequent until the skin is healed.

Keeping Foods.

Food articles that are damp should never be left in ordinary paper. Paper is made of wood pulp, rags, glue, lime and similar substances intermixed with acids and chemicals. When damp, it should not be allowed to come into contact with things that are to be eaten.

An Ash Sieve.

A good substitute for an ash sieve is a piece of board placed on a slant against the wall. Throw the ashes upon this, and the fine material will adhere to it, while the unburnt coal will roll down to the bottom and off at the sides.

A harmless and cleanly way to drive away mice is to saturate a cloth with cayenne pepper in solution and stuff it into the hole. Dry cayenne thrown about will keep ants and roaches away.

Nice tablecloths and napkins should not be allowed to become much soiled, so that they will require vigorous rubbing with soap or in hot water.

To stop shoes creaking pour a little linseed oil on a dish and place the soles of the shoes in it over night.

Woman's honor is nice as ermine—will not bear a soil.—Dryden.

OFF CAPE HORN

[Copyright, 1901, by C. D. Lewis.]

We were making a fairly good run around Cape Horn into the Pacific in the whaling ship Beacon Light when one morning we sighted a brig which was sailing such an eccentric course that we knew there must be trouble aboard. She was under plain sail only, and we ran down to her to discover that she was abandoned and taking care of herself. I was one of the four men sent off in the mate's boat to board her, and when we had brought her to the wind our captain came aboard for a personal inspection. The brig was the Princess of London, outward bound, and a new craft and a fine one. We could find nothing wrong with her. She was as dry as a bone all right aloft, with water and provisions in plenty. She had carried a crew of twelve, and there had been no sickness or mutiny. The crew had simply provisioned the boats and shoved off, leaving a stanch craft to drift about until some gale sent her to the bottom or a current carried her ashore on a rockbound coast. Her log was written up to three days before we found her, and it had nothing to say of any trouble aboard.

Here was a knotty problem to solve. That a good ship loaded with a valuable cargo should be abandoned by a full crew in midocean without seeming excuse was a puzzle beyond our ken. After a search lasting for three hours and with nothing new coming to the surface the mate and eight men were put aboard as a crew, and it was decided to sail her into a Chilean port. The salvage would pay better than looking after whales. When we got sail on her, she was found to be very fast, and those of us who made up the crew felicitated ourselves on having a regular picnic in taking her up the coast. All day long we kept a sharp lookout for the boats which had left her, but darkness fell without our having caught sight of them. Of course there had been talk and argument and speculation all day long, but never a man had hinted at anything supernatural. Sailors tell you of haunted ships, but they are always old craft. With her paint hardly dry and her rigging not yet fully stretched it was impossible to connect the Princess with anything uncanny. A landsman would have as soon looked for a ghost in a new corner cottage. There was a surprise in store for us, however.

The watches had been closed, supper finished and the off watch sent below when the alarm came. The four men of the off watch suddenly rushed on deck from the forecabin and cried out that murder was being done in the hold of the ship. The hatches had been taken off during the captain's visit in the morning and men sent down to inspect the storage of the cargo, and the idea that anybody could be below had not occurred to any one. The watch reported cries of distress and groans of agony, and all of us except the steersman made our way into the forecabin to investigate. Almost at once we heard the cries and groans, and I can tell you that they were of a nature to take the pluck out of a man. The captain at once ordered the fore hatch removed, and I was ordered to take a lantern and go down among the cargo with him. We spent half an hour down there, climbing about and calling out, and during this time not a groan or a cry was heard from the unknown. No sooner had we given up the search, however, than they recommenced, and sail was shortened to allow the whaler to come up. Her captain came aboard and listened to the cries, and then we spent two hours hoisting out cargo until the hold could be thoroughly unimpaired. It was given such a close inspection that not a dead rat would have been overlooked, but no human being was found. Then the cargo was replaced and the hatch put on, and the captain gave us a piece of his mind. He said he was giving us a lot of cowards when a man who had skulked below reported the cries again. It was a knockout for the captain and an upset for us. We stood right up and refused to stay another hour aboard the brig. In this emergency we were sent off to the whaler, the second mate and eight new men were transferred, and the craft made sail. Two hours later the brig lay to and signaled, and it was the same thing over again.

I don't believe that sailors are more superstitious than landsmen. Had this been a haunted house in a city the result would have been the same. The cries and groans brought shivers to every listener, and the new crew not only refused duty, but not another man would leave the whaler for the brig. Captain and mates affected great indignation and were brutal in their language, but nevertheless we knew that they were also under the spell. When daylight came, the brig was searched from end to end, but even as we searched we heard the strange noises. The final result was that she was abandoned again, and as she was never seen afterward she must have foundered in a gale. We reported her at Santiago, and her log was left there for the owners, and since then I have listened to a hundred different theories advanced to explain the mystery. What scared us off frightened her original crew off, but none of her boats ever made land or was picked up. There was no ghost, of course; neither was there a stowaway. The noises were not made by cargo rubbing together, by rats or by bilge water rolling about. There was no straining of timbers. If you want to know what I think, I will tell you. I believe that a swordfish struck and pierced her bottom, his sword driving clear through into the hold under some heavy box, and that he lived for several days and emitted the sounds we heard. M. QUAD.

TWAIN AS AN INVENTOR.

The Great Humorist Certainly a Versatile Genius.

Mark Twain seldom gets to his old home in Hartford, most of his time being occupied in playing the part of the social lion down on Manhattan Island. The humorist's fame since his tour of the world has widely increased, and he never was more idolized than he is today.

Few people know Mark outside of his role of the humorist, but the Hartford celebrity is a many sided man, his ability extending from literature even unto suspenders and shoulder straps.

Twain is the versatile genius, the Connecticut Yankee, but his literary reputation threatens to overshadow his fame as an inventor. Yet Mr. Clemens is the possessor of three patents, all duly recorded at the patent office in Washington. A patent was issued in 1871 in his name for "an improvement in adjustable and detachable straps for garments." This patent strap is the buckle strap commonly used at the back of waistcoats and trousers, but so made as to button on instead of being sewed to the garment. What the advantages of such a strap are people are expected to find out for themselves, for Mark dismisses the question by saying that they are "so obvious that they need no explanation."

His second patent was granted two years later and was for the Mark Twain scrippbook. The majority of persons who use these scrippbooks imagine that the name was given to the article in the same manner that the name of a prominent man is bestowed upon a brand of cigars, but the scrippbook was the veritable invention of Mr. Clemens. He had this scrippbook patented in England, France and the United States, and it is the most successful of his inventions.

The third invention of the creator of Huckleberry Finn was far more elaborate than either of the others. It is described as a game apparatus. There are two cards, one known as the umpire's chart and the other as the player's chart. These cards are ruled off for writing the numbers of a series of years. Opposite each date is a small hole. The player announces that he will stick a pin in a certain year and give some event which happened in that year. He mentions the event, and the umpire decides whether he is right or not. If he is, he is allowed to stick the pin in the hole opposite the date. "In this manner," says the inventor, "the game is played until one player has placed a certain number of pins in the holes of his chart." It will be seen that these inventions of Mark Twain cover a wide range of human effort, extending, as they do, from the solemn matter of trousers straps to the joyful game of historic dates.—Hartford Globe.

The Church Ambulant.

The cathedral car purchased by Bishop Walker, now bishop of western New York, for use for use in traveling over North Dakota and holding services is now being used by a clothing firm, having been remodeled for that purpose. The car was used in Burlington, N. D., for about two years previous to being sold as a place of worship for the Episcopal congregation there, but it was difficult to get it warm enough in winter, and it was not satisfactory.

Bishop Walker attained more fame on account of this "cathedral car," as it struck the imagination of people in the eastern section of this country, and in England, than was warranted by any religious results gained from it. When the bishop went to London, he was always introduced as "the bishop of the cathedral car" and he was never known to resent it. At one grand dinner in England he sat next Lord Roschery, then prime minister, and "Well, my dear bishop, your idea is certainly a new one. I had heard of the church militant and the church triumphant, but I had never heard of the church ambulant."—Boston Transcript.

The Bean Pole and the Corner.

A friend of Hon. Shelby M. Cullom occasionally takes pleasure in recounting an incident connected with the present senator's first reception after he became governor of Illinois. In the line of approaching "handshakes" he saw a rural giant whose massive figure towered above all the other occupants of the crowded room. Mentally the governor made the comment, "That man must weigh about 300 pounds."

When the ponderous man reached his excellency and extended his hand, he asked in deep tones, audible in every part of the room:

"And you're the governor of Illinois, eh?"

"Yes, I have that honor," replied Mr. Cullom.

"Well," exclaimed the giant, "I must say you're built on a mighty all pattern for a governor! If I'd stand behind you, I guess we'd look something like a bean pole leaned up against a corner!"—Saturday Evening Post.

A Sunday School Museum.

The Manchester Sunday School union (England) has made a new departure in the establishment of a loan museum of models and objects likely to be useful to Sunday school teachers. The museum contains many illustrations of plants and animals mentioned in the Bible. The gods and sacred animals of the Egyptians are largely represented. There are copies of the Rosetta stone, the Lachish tablet, the Moabite stone and the clay tablets of Babylon and Assyria. The Shofar horn, the waxed writing tablets, as well as lost bottles and precious stones, find place in this novel museum.

ON THE BRINK OF THE BIG SPRING

By Thomas P. Montfort

Copyright, 1901, by A. S. Richardson

In the Ozark mountains there is a spring that could tell some startling tales and explain away the mystery surrounding the disappearance of more than one human being.

Jack Warner thought that he had made an important discovery, and the next minute he found that he had made two of them.

In the first place, he had discovered a "moonshiner" distillery, which was important, but not interesting to him. In the next place, he was a prisoner in the hands of the "moonshiners" themselves, which was both important and interesting.

For two long hours in the stormiest of nights Jack had toiled wearily up a narrow ravine in the wildest of the



"THE CABIN IS SURROUNDED AND THEY ARE SLAUGHTERING THE WOODS."

Ozark range. He was wet, cold, exhausted, and worse than all else, lost. So when at last a little speck of light suddenly shot out of the darkness he hailed it as a harbinger of shelter and rest and hurried forward with renewed hope.

He had taken less than a dozen steps, however, when he found himself face to face with a tall, determined looking man and a gun.

The two men scrutinized each other narrowly, while half a dozen ruffians gathered round. The man with the gun finally broke the silence by saying: "It's a bad business, your coming here, young fellow; but since you have come we'll have to attend to you, I guess."

With that he made a motion to the other men, and they speedily bound Jack hand and foot.

"What does this mean?" Warner demanded.

"Oh, nothing much," the man with the gun replied. "About all it means is that you will have to take a bath in the Big Spring, and anything that goes in there never comes out."

Warner comprehended the man's meaning now and, agast with horror, cried:

"Great God! Do you mean to drown me?"

"We mean to put you where you won't never tell no tales," was the cool reply.

Warner tried to collect his reasoning faculties and speak calmly.

"Before going any further let's sit down and talk this matter over. There is a misunderstanding," he began.

"I guess," he replied, "there ain't no misunderstanding—on our part, at least. You made the mistake when you came here to spy on us."

"Right there you are wrong," Warner said. "I did not come here to spy on you."

"Ah, come! You can't fool us. If you ain't one of them revenuers sneaking round to locate our still, what are you doing here at this time of night and in all this storm?"

"Well, in the first place I am the new schoolteacher in this district. I've been here a week, and you have probably heard of me. In the second place, this being Saturday, I spent the day fishing. Remained too late, and with this rainstorm I lost my way. In the third place in my wanderings around this morning I accidentally stumbled on this spot. Now, there's the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help me."

After a pause the man with the gun replied:

"That may be so, but still I don't see that it changes matters any. You'd be most sure to report on us for the sake of the reward."

"If I pledge you my word of honor that I will never whisper to any living mortal a word of all this."

"Maybe you won't; but you see, we can't talk about it. Sometimes a man's word and honor don't amount to much, and we can't afford to take no chances. There's no use of all this talk. We know our duty to ourselves, and we propose to do it. Boys, bring him out and let's settle it."

Two men advanced and took Warner by the arms to lead him away to the Big Spring. Pale with terror, he cried:

"Great God! Would you murder me?"

"It's better for you to go that way than for us to go at the end of a rope."

HE SAW THE "BABY."

Then He Concluded Not to Cultivate the Father's Acquaintance.

In the Irish legend Fin MacCool was the famous giant who built the causeway from Ireland to Staffa in order that his Scotch rival—who desired to give him a beating, but who objected to getting his feet wet—might walk across the green isle dry shod. Few persons, however, appear to be familiar with the following legend, which is told by the peasants in certain districts, but which, like most of the unwritten folklore of Erin, is fast passing out of existence.

When Fin MacCool had completed the causeway, he caught a glimpse of his formidable rival in the distance, which convinced him that the tales he had heard concerning him were not exaggerated. With much trepidation, Fin strode rapidly back to Ireland and confessed to his wife that, for the first time in his life, he feared he was in imminent danger of receiving an ignominious beating.

The giant's wife, who was inordinately proud of her husband and of his famed prowess, listened silently to his description of the mighty Scotch giant, then said reassuringly:

"Just leave this matter to me, Fin, acushla, and I'll warrant the Scotchman will go back over the causeway, quicker than he came and will never trouble you again."

Fin, who was more frightened than he cared to own, was glad to accept his wife's proffered assistance and to trust to her ingenuity to thwart his rival. There was no time to lose, for the ponderous footsteps of the Scotchman were already heard resounding along the causeway. With as much dispatch as her portliness of person would permit, the giantess dressed Fin in baby garments of monstrous dimensions and bade him lie upon his bed in apparent helplessness. With a pleasant smile of welcome and a warning gesture, she then met the Scotch giant as he approached swinging his heavy club.

"Please don't wake the baby!" she pleaded. "He is very cross and unmanageable when his sleep is broken." Then she added: "I expect Fin home at any moment. He will be glad to see you. Won't you come in and look at the baby while you wait for him?"

The Scotch giant, somewhat surprised to find his rival's wife so agreeable, accepted her invitation good humoredly and tried to make as little noise as possible with his immense feet as he followed her to the chamber where Fin lay in his disguise, feigning slumber.

The Scotchman did not dare to approach the bed lest he should disturb the sleeping "child," but, standing at the threshold, he assured the proud mother in a whispering tone that he had never seen so fine a child before, that he had justly taken his leave, regretting that urgent business in Scotland demanded his immediate attention and made it impossible for him to remain longer in order to make the acquaintance of the "baby's" father.—Hartford A. Collins in Youth's Companion.

Comparative Statistics.

Statistics compiled by the treasury department give a comparison between the railway mileage of the United States and other countries that is a pleasant sequel to the recent announcement that more miles of track had been laid in this country during 1901 than in any year since 1890.

Approximately there are 200,000 miles of railroad in the United States, a trifle more than two-fifths of the entire mileage of the world, which is placed at 484,348. No other country or continent approaches the United States in the amount of mileage. All of Europe has only 168,905 miles of track.

Seventy-three miles of railroad in the United States. In the last thirty years the mileage has quadrupled. In 1883 the number of tons of freight carried one mile was 39,000,000,000. Last year the number was 141,000,000,000. At the same time freight rates have decreased from 13 cents per ton a mile in 1887 to 75-100 cents in 1900. The evolution of the railroads both in mileage and management is properly enough a wonder of the age.—New York World.

Kipling's Murder of Adjectives.

There is now on exhibition in a New York bookstore the original manuscript of Kipling's "The Light That Failed." As it appears to the casual observer, there is little chronological evidence, at least of the mental torment authors are popularly supposed to undergo in their efforts to bring forth a volume. The "copy" is written in an even hand, and in the entire manuscript there are scarcely a hundred lines that have been rewritten and not one paragraph the text of which has been wholly changed. In the editing of the copy, obviously done by the author, there is one noticeable feature, and that is the wholesale striking out of adjectives.

It would seem that Mr. Kipling had gone through the manuscript with no other thought than to "kill" them.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Literary Amusements.

The defense of Stevenson has resolved itself into an attack on Mr. Henley, who in an extremely serious onslaught in The Saturday Review has been assailed as a literary leper. Harper's Weekly thinks that characterizing a person as a leper is about the limit, and it adds: "Ghoul might have been more accurately descriptive in the case, some might think, and others might hold out for vampire, but no one can deny that leper is inexpressably insulting. Years ago Emerson called Mr. Swinburne a leper in casual allusion to the nature of his poetry, and Mr. Swinburne got back at him in an open letter ably denouncing him as an ape gibbering on the shoulders of Carlyle."

Attentive.

The Crow—Are you listening to me?

The Rabbit—Yes; I am all ears.—Chicago News.

(Original.)

An incident happened to me during the civil war, which for nearly forty years I have kept to myself. Perhaps it will do no harm to me or mine to make it known now. It was the eve of Gettysburg, and we were skurrying from Maryland into Pennsylvania. Our general threw out a thin picket line, and I had charge of a corporal and eight men stationed on the turnpike leading eastward. We had been marching all day, were ravenously hungry and would not get anything to eat until after being relieved. One of the men lighted a fire and with a tomato can that he had picked up for frying was endeavoring to cook some bacon that he had taken from his haversack. I noticed that if the meat were divided among the picket post there would be a thin slice for each man. If he ate it all, it would be merely enough to stay his stomach.

"May I go home?" asked a soft voice behind me. I turned, and there stood a little country girl of fifteen, looking up at me from under her sunbonnet with the timidiest pair of eyes, fringed with dark lashes and soft as a fawn's.

"Go home?" I said, thinking more of the girl than her question. "Certainly. Where do you live?"

"Down the road there," pointing. I looked mechanically where she pointed, then at the girl. Then my eyes dropped to a basket she carried on her arm, full of eggs. I forgot her and her gentle face in the eggs. I saw them bulged, scrambled, in omelet, poached—every variety of egg that the most skillful cook could devise.

"Will you sell your eggs?" I asked.

"No, sir, but I will give you some of them. I'm taking these home for the children."

"Oh, well, if you are taking them to the children," I said regretfully, "you may keep them. I wouldn't rob the cradle."

"You may have a dozen," she said in her soft voice. "That will leave me seven to take home."

Just think of those eggs broken over that bacon sizzling in the tomato can and emitting its delicious odor! I fingered the beautiful white ovals, holding one after another in the hollow of my hands, growing hungrier every moment.

"Take a dozen off the top," said the girl.

"Why off the top?" I wondered.

I looked into her face. Her eyes were cast down upon the basket, and if ever there was innocence depicted, in the human countenance it was in hers. A few years older she would be a perfect model for a Madonna.

Taking a fifty cent postal currency, the only change we had in those days, from my pocket, I dropped it into the basket and picked out twelve eggs. Something, I know not what, perhaps a greed for more, induced me to take up one of the eggs remaining and handle it.

Happening to glance at the girl, I saw that she had her eye intently on those I had not yet touched, and she was holding her heart. I took up each remaining egg till I came to one which as soon as I held it I knew to be much lighter than the rest. That there was something wrong with that egg was evident. I have always had the faculty of keeping equivocal matters to myself till it is time to make them known, and I did so in this case.

"Here, corporal," I said, "are some eggs. Try what you can do to cook them." Then I spoke to the girl. "Now show me where you live."

I walked with her down the road till I came to a turn where we would be concealed from the men. Then, taking up the light egg, I broke the shell. Instead of the contents of an egg, I took out a roll of paper and enough sand to make the whole weight about that of an egg. I did not my sense of touch been very delicate I would not have discovered the difference. Unrolling the paper, I was astonished to read that different parts of the Union army were concentrating at Gettysburg. The several corps were given under the name of their commanders, and I have since learned that the information was tolerably correct, though at the time, being a mere lieutenant in one of these corps, I knew nothing except what I read.

It had evidently been compiled by some person or persons well fitted for the work, possibly secret service scouts in the employ of General Lee, and they had endeavored to get it through the lines by using this girl. I glanced from the message to its bearer. Instead of being crushed at the discovery of her ruse, she was putting with angry disappointment.

"Do you know the penalty attached to this sort of business?" I asked.

She made no reply, only flashing a defiant look at me.

"If I were to report you and you were to be treated as other people who do these things, you would be hanged."

The information did not seem to strike her with the terror one would have supposed. She turned away from me and, seeing a wild flower in a nook near by, plucked it covetously. The pleasure she derived from it taking the place of her discomfiture.

The next scene I saw I never did—so it strikes me now—as to put the message in my pocket and take the girl to her home, which was a short distance down the road, as she had said. I doubt these saved our general a serious embarrassment by keeping the matter secret, for what could be done with a little girl of fifteen?

Several years later, while visiting the battlefield, I hunted her up. She was just as fresh and waspish as ever. She said she had been in the army and made a good thing of it.

The Excavations So Far Are Disappointing to the Scientists.

Thus far about the most interesting fact to scientists who have been looking for some important discovery in the rapid transit tunnel excavations in New York is that none has been made. Though earth and stone have been taken out sufficient to form a pillar 30 by 30 feet and more than eight miles high, the finds by the workmen have been disappointing, so far as shedding any light on the original inhabitants of the island is concerned.

More than 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth and 500,000 cubic yards of rock have been taken up, but no fossil signs have been found in the rock formation and so little of real interest in the earth that Assistant Engineer Alfred Craven, who has been watching the excavation in the hope of finding something of value to the world of science, is discouraged.

The first waterworks in Manhattan have been unearthed in a queer old pipe line made of logs, with a hole bored through the center for the water duct, and some old skulls have been found which probably are those of Indians. In Pearl street a tooth shaped piece of bone eight inches long was taken up and now is in the Broadway office of the contractor. No one connected with the tunnel knows what it is, and it will be sent to the Museum of Natural History for expert opinion. A peculiar stone, hollowed out much like a slipper and incrustured with pebbles, was found at the same place and will go to the same experts for judgment. The rock encountered has been gneiss, consisting of quartz, feldspar and mica, with the exception of limestone at the upper end of the island; so it is evident that the city rests on a most secure foundation.

Some excitement was caused at first among the workmen by discoveries of clusters of garnets. The finds were frequent, and many of the crystals were as large as the end of a finger. The men were enthusiastic at first, believing they had fallen on a field of precious jewels, but they have learned now that the pretty stones are comparatively worthless, except, perhaps, as an addition to a collection of minerals.—New York Press.

Spectacular Pyrotechnics.

Enormous sums are spent on fireworks every year both in this country and abroad. The amount of money that is burned on an average Fourth of July has never been calculated, but in England it has been estimated that \$500,000 is spent on each Guy Fawkes day.

On the occasion of Queen Victoria's jubilee no less than \$1,250,000 was expended. When Victoria was proclaimed empress of India, Delhi had a display which cost \$15,000, and India spent in fireworks during the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1875 over \$100,000.

The total cost of introducing a new fire picture at a display ranges from \$1,500 to \$2,000. The largest fire picture ever produced in any country, it is said, was put on at the Crystal Palace in London at the time of the Spanish-American war. It was a representation of the battle of Manila. It cost \$4,000 and lasted two and a half minutes.

England's Great Bank.

The Bank of England is a pretty healthy institution, with a capital of a little over \$72,000,000 and a surplus of about \$16,000,000, yet the governor receives a salary of only \$10,000 a year. Our smallest city banks pay as much as that to their presidents. The pay of its twenty-four directors is \$2,500 each per annum.

The bank is a vast building, one story high and perfectly isolated. There is not a window to be seen in its walls. Its offices are lighted from the roof or from the nine inner courts and garden. At night a detachment of the Foot guards, commanded by a captain, watches over the safety of the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street."—New York Press.

Green Tea and Black Tea.

The difference in color between green and black tea has been ascribed to various causes. Recently Mr. Aso of the Agricultural college at Tokyo has investigated the subject, and he offers, in substance, the following explanation:

In making green tea the leaves are steamed as soon as gathered; in the case of black tea the leaves are allowed to ferment before drying. The result is that the finished black tea contains much less tannin than the green contains. The original tea leaf possesses an oxidizing enzyme which is destroyed in the green tea by steaming; in black tea during fermentation the enzyme oxidizes the tannin and gives rise to a brownish colored product.

Ibsen's Final Effort.

Henrik Ibsen is said to be devoting his rapidly fading strength to painful attempts to complete his autobiography.

"He is very jealous of this book," says a contributor to The Independent, "and very anxious to have it done while he is yet strong enough to elude the vigilance of his doctors. He will allow no one near him. He sleeps on his manuscripts, as if he were afraid they might be poisoned."

Campanari's Favorite Dish.

Campanari, the baritone, has the Italian's prodigious fondness for macaroni. In fact, so great is his passion for the dish that he has a little hand machine for manufacturing macaroni and a small apparatus for cooking it, and these he takes with him on his travels, so that wherever he goes, whether it be Canada or crossing the Great American desert, he never need be without his favorite dish.—Cosmopolitan.

(Original.)

Virginia Maynard was strolling near a wood adjoining her father's winter home in Florida. Coming to the edge of the thick thicket, she heard familiar voices. Scarcely drawing near, she took position behind the trunk of a tree and listened.

"I must put this man Summer out of the contest. I can never win the fair Virginia so long as he is in the race."

"How will you do that?"

"With your assistance."

"Explain."

"I want you to pick a quarrel with him. You are a dead shot. If he challenges you, I will step in and save him from you by taking the quarrel upon myself. If he does not resent your insult, I will challenge you on his account. In either event he will be under an obligation to me. Then I will cook up a story about myself and Virginia and secure his promise to withdraw from the contest."

"And what am I to gain?"

By this time the speakers had passed out of hearing. Miss Maynard at first determined to warn Mr. Summer of the conspiracy. Then she concluded to remain silent and see how he would conduct himself. He was a quiet man, with more inclination for books than for fight.

A week passed, during which she saw nothing unusual in Summer except that his manner toward her was changed. It was plain to her that the scheme of the plotters had worked admirably. Every day she expected to receive a call from the victor, Martin Archer, but he did not appear, and at last she heard that he was suffering from typhoid fever. Then, with a freak which she herself could hardly explain, she sent Archer some flowers. A reply came from his mother that he was too ill to thank Miss Maynard even by note. The next day Summer called, and she sent word to him by the maid that she was engaged and would like to be excused.

Summer did not need so strong a hint as this to drive him away. He ceased his calls on Miss Maynard and in another week went to his home in the north. Archer, after several weeks' confinement, went to New York without visiting her or in any way taking leave of her. From New York he sailed for Europe.

Miss Maynard was puzzled. She returned to her northern home and spent a summer wondering what it all meant. The following November found her again in Florida. She knew of but three persons who could satisfy her curiosity, and none of them was available. Neither Summer nor Archer was near, and George Hinkley, Archer's accomplice, had been obliged by the authorities to leave the state for some infringement of the law.

Miss Maynard was wondering what to do when she made the acquaintance of Stephen Withers. Withers was a northern man, the owner of an orange plantation, and lived most of the year in Florida. He was acquainted with all the parties concerned and had been an intimate friend of Summer. Miss Maynard noticed that Withers always regarded her with a curious interest. This at last induced a suspicion that he knew something about the affair which had aroused her curiosity. One day she boldly asked him:

"Mr. Withers, do you know anything about a challenge having passed from one George Hinkley to Walter Summer?"

"I ought to, since I was Summer's second."

"You don't mean it! So there was a duel? Why didn't you tell me?"

"I was pledged not to tell; but, since the affair was about you and is a thing of the past, I don't mind speaking of it now."

"Tell it all at once."

"Hinkley insulted Summer, and Summer knocked him down. Then Hinkley challenged Summer, and Summer accepted. Archer told Summer that Hinkley was a dead shot and would kill him, offering to take the matter off his hands. Summer finally permitted him to settle the matter amicably, which he did. Then Archer intimated to Summer that, in consideration of having saved his life, he would like him as a favor to do something. I never knew what, but it made bad blood between Archer and Summer. They had a scuffle one day in the presence of witnesses, and Archer challenged Summer. I acted for Summer. Hinkley was true, wounding Archer in the arm. Then we tried to stop the affair, but Summer would not consent unless Archer would agree never to communicate with you in any way again. Archer would not make the pledge. At the next round Archer was badly wounded. Again we tried to patch up a peace. And so it went on till Archer felt assured that Summer would kill him if he didn't promise. Then he made the pledge. We carried him home, put him to bed and gave out that he had typhoid fever."

A few days later Mr. Summer received a letter from Miss Maynard asking what had become of him. Inclosed was a note from her father inviting him to visit their winter home in Florida. The invitation was accepted.

"What right had you?" asked Miss Maynard, "to demand that Mr. Archer should hold no further communication with me?"

"So you know of that affair? Well, I was convinced that he was trying to play the same game on me."

"You have deprived me of a husband."

"I can only offer myself in his place."

The substitute was accepted.

(Original.)

EARLY AMERICAN COSTUMES

Interesting Collection of Garments in the Boston Museum.

The Museum of Fine Arts in Boston has what is probably a unique collection of early American costumes. There are about 300 specimens, ranging from underwear and baby clothes of homespun linen to complete suits of velvet or broadcloth.

The most striking of these complete suits is one worn by James Bowdoin as minister to Spain early in the last century. Bowdoin was the founder of Bowdoin college at Brunswick, Me., and an early Revolutionary patriot who became afterward, with John Hancock and Samuel Adams, one of the first three governors of Massachusetts. The coat and knee breeches worn at the Spanish court are of plum colored broadcloth. The former is exquisitely ornamented with a design of silver thread, the same decoration on a smaller scale being applied to the cream colored satin waistcoat that was worn with it.

Another of the old fashioned waistcoats was taken from a prize ship early in the Revolution and is thought to have been intended for Sir Henry Frankland, whose love for Agnes Surrigge Oliver Wendell Holmes commemorated in a poem. And there are also gowns worn by Mrs. Lovell, whose husband was a member of the Continental congress, as well as yet others that recall memories of Salem in the days when the East India merchantmen made that city the most important port of export and import on the American coast.

The other objects in the collection are more miscellaneous. There are a number of baby caps, for example, antedating the Revolution, ladies' prunella slippers with tiny heels that would hardly have covered a silver shapere, a variety of fine linen undergarments, ladies' hoods, stockings for both men and women, ruffled shirt fronts such as modern dandyism has more than once attempted to bring back into use and weather shoes of rough carpeting made to protect the feet of the owner when driving in winter weather. The specimens include also many examples of colonial ornament, among them buckles, earrings, button pins and even a single silver thimble. In short, although the collection is considered as only the beginning of a much larger one, there are examples of nearly all the things that one can readily imagine as necessary to the wardrobe of a lady or gentleman a hundred years or more ago.

Many of the old garments have served as models for one of the most famous American illustrators of colonial subjects and are thus, in a way, actually familiar to hundreds of men and women who read books, but who have never heard of the collection itself.

Flour and Bran.

Prices for flour are regulated to a considerable degree by the value of the byproducts of the mills. This season mill feeds have been unusually high, and consequently flour has been cheaper than usual in relation to the cost of wheat. Lately mill feed shopped. It had advanced too far for the feeder's pocketbook, and flour immediately advanced. It has not been many years since bran was burned to make steam to grind flour, and now we see it regulating the price of flour.

In the same way other byproducts of mills have come to the front as feed-stuffs. The byproducts of the cottonseed oil mill, the linseed oil mill, the starch factory, the vinegar factory, the brewery, the distillery and even of the packing house are no longer waste, but feed, which figures in the price of the finished product of the factory. Anything that will make flesh or milk is worth good money nowadays.—National Stockman.

Ghosts in India.

The dread of ghosts, so well known to all uncivilized and semicivilized countries, is common in the aborigines of India to an unusual degree. The same may be said of their Aryan conquerors and the lower classes of Mohammedans. All Indian ghosts are supposed to be mischievous and some of them bitterly malicious. The only means employed to appease the rancor of these unkind spirits is to build shrines for them and to make them offerings, such as a fowl, a pig and on grand occasions a buffalo. Any severe illness, and more especially any epidemic disease, such as smallpox or cholera, is attributed to the malignancy of certain of these spirits, which must be propitiated accordingly.

Story of a Stick.

The reformers who hold up the German army as a pattern to be admired will perhaps allow that even its excellent discipline has some drawbacks. Among the many regulations of the military code is one which forbids anybody to present himself before a recruiting officer with a cane in his hand. Some days ago a reservist so far forgot himself as to enter the office of a recruiting sergeant major accompanied by his walking stick. For this heinous offense the unfortunate reservist was promptly court martialled and sentenced to ten weeks' imprisonment for insubordination.—London Today.

Lawyers' High Fees.

Two Austrian lawyers, Dr. Bloch and Dr. Lauterstein, who acted as legal advisers to the executors of the will of the late Baron Hirsch, have received a fee of £32,500 each. This remuneration was fixed by the high court of justice.

Experience of a City Man With Cattle and Some Other Things.

The experience of a man who leaves business to get back to the land and make a living possesses a peculiar interest, especially if he is successful. The following narrative of a New Hampshire man given in the Claremont Eagle is a case of bringing up the production of a small farm to a profitable basis:

I was a city man, but five years ago my business was so dull I thought I would try farming. I had very little money, but have been successful. I have paid for my farm and own all my stock and tools and think if all farmers did as I have done they would not be preaching that farming doesn't pay.

I began the first year to work out for my farmer neighbors, but soon found this would not pay. I and all the men I worked for were no better off than when we started. I thought: "Why have a farm as well as they? Why can't I get a living at work for myself if they do and can afford to hire help?"

After the first year I began to work for myself and found better results. I have a small farm of fifty-seven acres, which cuts double the hay it did five years ago. I think a man can do better on a small farm than he can on a big farm, for he cannot cultivate the whole of a big farm, and one acre of good land is better than five acres of poor.

If farmers would work as hard for themselves as they have to when working for others, they would get rich. I do all of my own work and hire a man only a few days in haying. I have kept a dairy of six cows, young stock, and poultry and raise between 400 and 500 bushels of onions a year besides a variety of other vegetables. I find the onions are the most profitable.

I think it unwise for a man when he starts on a farm to begin fixing the buildings. He should do it gradually as he can afford; then he will be more apt to hold his own.

There are a good many ways of telling a good farmer from a shiftless one—by the buildings, the bushes on the walls and line fences, the apple trees pruned, making it impossible to mow within fifteen or twenty feet of them.

Grass Seeding on Irrigated Lands.

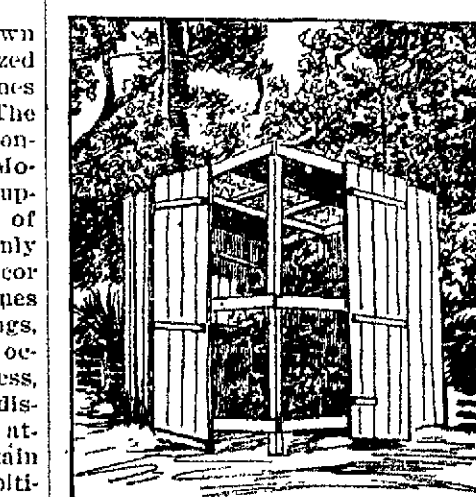
I prefer drilling alfalfa seed with small grain for the reason that it can be put into the ground about two inches deep and thus find sufficient moisture to bring it up. So far I have had much better results than from broadcasting. For timothy, redtop and bromine grass I prefer broadcasting, as I know of no drill that will handle these seeds properly. I use a wheelbarrow seeder, costing about \$8, with which I can sow twenty acres a day. I always sow these grasses in early spring, writes a correspondent to Orange Judd Farmer.

For alfalfa I plow the ground in summer or fall, grade it well and irrigate before seeding. The seeding is delayed until all danger from frost is past, say from May 10 to June 1. I always see that every inch of land has been irrigated. Then when the ground has dried just enough to work well I go on the land with a hoe drill. I put the alfalfa seed in the grainbox and let it run down through the pipes. Set the drill to cover about two inches. Use sixteen to twenty pounds of seed per acre. When the ground is dry enough not to pack, go over the land with a roller or a planker. Seeded in this manner every alfalfa seed will come up. I get better results from ten pounds by this mode of drilling than those who put in twenty pounds of seed broadcast.

I consider broadcasting very wasteful in this country, whether it be grass seed, grain or peas. This is an arid section, and all seeds lying on or near the surface of the ground either sprout and then die for want of moisture or do not sprout at all.

A Shelter From Frost.

An interesting illustration in McLean's Monthly shows how individual orange trees or a few trees only are sometimes protected from frost in Florida. The board removed from the



ORANGE TREE PROTECTED FROM FROST.

top and the doors on the side allow circulation of air and some light. The young plant in the inclosure is just coming into bearing and is one of the farthest north in Florida at the present time.

The Working Cow.

In some parts of Europe they make a practice of working cows in the yoke as we do or used to do oxen, excepting that possibly as they want milk they are careful to feed well and not overwork. This led to a series of experiments at Stockholm, Sweden, in testing the milk of cows so treated, and they found that the milk was reduced in quantity by the exercise, but its quality was so much richer in butter fat that the world's cows actually produced more butter than cows equally good that had no other exercise than they found in getting their food in the past.

How to Open up a New Possibility for American Cultivation.

Literature.

Russia's Bad Showing.

M. de Witte is perhaps the greatest finance minister Russia has ever had and in his last report has painted as gloomy a view of the industrial and economic situation of the empire as any of his predecessors have done in his darkest days of war, bankruptcy and famine. The metal industries, he says, are on the verge of ruin; the textile nearly as bad. In twenty years the productivity of the land has diminished over one-quarter. An acre produces less than one-fifth of the same area in America. The number of horses has diminished nearly one-half in thirty years. Nearly half the population are hopelessly in arrears with their taxes, and the only parts of the empire which show any signs of prosperity are those inhabited by non-Russian populations—Finland, Poland and the Caucasus. It is not a favorable showing for Russia's aggressive purposes, though she is little accustomed to abate them on account of hard times or the penury and sufferings of her people.

Uncle Sam at the Head.

In the world's race after the rolling dollars Uncle Sam comes in far ahead. The treasury bureau of statistics has just received the yearbook of the London Daily Mail for 1902, in which the United States heads the list of wealthy nations, with \$16,350,000,000 to her credit. Great Britain comes second, with \$11,800,000,000; France third, with \$9,600,000,000, and Germany fourth, with \$8,052,000,000. Russia is last of the principal nations, having to her credit only \$6,425,000,000.

It is also satisfactory to see that of these five nations the United States has the smallest national debt, \$221,000,000. Germany's debt is \$151,000,000, that of the United Kingdom \$796,000,000, that of Russia \$711,000,000 and that of France \$1,239,000,000.

The same list also shows the United States to be the largest wheat producer, her crop for 1901 being 480,000,000 bushels, over double that of Russia, next on the list.

Housecleaning by Air.

The first stationary compressed air cleaning apparatus to be placed in a hotel in the United States, if not in the world, was put in operation in Milwaukee recently. The compressor is located in the basement, and from it pipes lead to every floor of the building, with places thereon for attaching the hose, and hereafter the carpets and furniture and draperies of the hotel will be kept clean and sweet by means of this new device. It is an automatic piece of mechanism, and when in use the air pressure is kept at eighty pounds to the square inch. It is operated by electricity, and when the limit of pressure is reached the electrical current is cut off, but as soon as started up the connection is renewed and the pressure maintained. By this means the air current is sent through the carpets, furniture and bedding, cleaning out all dirt and rendering them sweet and clean.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Easy Way to Make Money.

About the easiest money making scheme ever seen is at Jerome, Ariz., in the opinion of I. T. Stoddard, secretary of Arizona. "There is a brook that runs out of the lower workings of Senator William A. Clark's United Verde copper mine," he said. "This water percolates all through certain sulphureous copper and gold deposits in the bowels of the earth, and as a result when it runs out of the mine into a pool arranged for its reception it is heavily loaded with liquid copper. The mining people dump scrap iron of all kinds into the pool, and the presence of the iron in the water precipitates the copper in solid form to the bottom of the pool, where it is picked up in irregular shapes. I was told the last time I was in Jerome that Clark's people pick out of that scrap iron pool about \$600 or \$700 worth of practically pure copper every twenty-four hours. That's what I call an easy way of making money."

Youngsters in a Postoffice.

The postmaster at Jasper, Mo., announced some weeks ago that he would no longer deliver mail between 4 and 4:30 p. m. to children going home from school because of the disturbance and disorder resulting from a concerted descent of the "kids" upon the post-office. One parent took exception to this ruling and complained to the department at Washington in the hope of compelling the postmaster to set it aside. The postmaster general, however, upheld his local representative. The ruling having been officially sanctioned at headquarters, it will be permanently enforced.

The Peanut in London.

Noting the introduction of the baked peanut in London, the Pall Mall Gazette observes: "We do not know whether that excellent feature of British civilization, the hot potato, flourishes on winter nights at the street corners of New York. Probably it does, but if it does not there should be an opening for some good Samaritan with an eye to business to show our cousins that they have not got a monopoly of good things. However, we welcome the peanut, more familiar to us as the monkey nut, as a highly desirable immigrant and have no doubt that he has come to stay."

Literary Underwriting.

One well known firm of publishers runs a good deal of its business on the following lines: It secures a popular novelist, offers him so much for his next book and then farms a little syndicate in the city to share the expense. A new book by a popular author is a considerable safer investment than many newly discovered gold mines.—Literature.

"Marse Henry's" Popularity.

"There goes Marse Henry," said a Kentuckian affectionately as Mr. Henry Watterson passed through the corridor of the capitol recently. "He is Colonel Watterson to the world at large, but 'Marse Henry' to the little world in Kentucky that loves him, and I believe that he values the latter appellation more than any title that has been bestowed upon him."

"When I was a boy, I lived at a little railroad station in Kentucky which was reached by the mail train about 11 o'clock every morning. It was the custom for the inhabitants to gather at the station to await the coming of The Courier-Journal. No work was done in the meantime, the little group about the station discussing the affairs of state, with occasional reference to local questions of grave importance."

"When the train arrived, the single copy of The Courier-Journal which came to our place was handed out. Then came I into momentary importance and prominence. As the best reader in the crowd—being at that time eleven years of age and having progressed as far as Guffey's Fifth Reader in the Frankfort school—I was daily elected to read the paper to the assembled crowd."

"Mounting the well whittled store box that stood by the freight agent's door and pausing a moment to permit each gent to take a fresh 'chaw' of tobacco to assist meditation and mental digestion, I proceeded to read the paper aloud amid a most respectable silence from the audience."

"Read it all? By no means. I read 'Marse Henry's' leading editorial. That was all our people wanted. Little cared they for the headlines of the news columns. The editorial set the pace for the day for our folks, and when the last word was read every man went his way about his work."—Washington Star.

A Tale of a Famous Marksman.

In a book published recently by T. F. Freeman, who is an authority on rifle shooting, the following story is told of a man who is famous in the history of international rifle matches:

Sir Henry Balfour on one occasion—it was not a very clear day—was about to begin shooting at 1,000 yards and, thinking that the marker must now be ready for him to begin, asked him through the telephone, "Are you all right?"



"YOU PUT A BULLET INTO IT."


TRUSSES

Having all the latest improvements in TRUSSES, combined with the "know how," enables us to guarantee satisfaction. Try us! If we fail to fit you, it costs you nothing.

A full line of
Shoulder Braces
Supporters
AND
Suspensories
Always on hand.

PHILBRICK'S PHARMACY

SPRING DECORATIONS ARE IN ORDER



now, and we have the finest stock of handsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to \$5 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patterns. Only expert workmen are employed by us, and our price for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

J. H. Gardiner
10 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth

C. E. BOYNTON
BOTTLES OF ALL KINDS OF
Summer Drinks,

Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Root Beer, Tonic, Vanilla, Orange and Strawberry Beer, Coffee, Chocolate and Soda Water in syphons for hotel and family use. Fountains charged at short notice.

Bottler of Eldredge and Milwaukee Lager, Porter, Refined Cider, Cream and Stock Ale.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

A continuance of patronage is solicited from future customers and the public in general, and every endeavor will be made to fill all orders promptly and in a satisfactory manner.

C. E. Boynton
16 Bow Street Portsmouth

Gray & Prime
DELIVER
COAL
IN BAGS!
NO DUST NO NOISE
111 Market St. Telephone 24.

GEORGE A. TRAFTON, BLACKSMITH

Horse Shoeing in all its branches. Particular attention given to interlocking and over-reaching horses.

Ship Work, Carriage and Tool Work of all kinds promptly attended to.

Stone Tool Sharpening a Specialty.

NO. 118 MARKET ST.

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC, FEBRUARY 7.

SUN RISES.....6:57 MOON RISES.....10:55 A. M.
SUN SETS.....5:05 MOON SETS.....10:34 P. M.
LENGTH OF DAY.....10:02

New Moon, Feb. 8th, 8h. 22m., morning, E.
First Quarter, Feb. 15th, 9h. 57m., morning, E.
Full Moon, Feb. 22d, 8h. 3m., morning, W.
Last Quarter, March 2d, 8h. 39m., morning, E.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Forecast for New England: Increasing cloudiness, probably snow in south and west portions Friday, rising temperature Saturday, probably fair, light westerly winds, becoming fresh south easterly.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 21-3.

FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1902.

CITY BRIEFS.

New moon tomorrow.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

Prospects for a further reduction of the war taxes are bright.

Town meeting day will soon occur to the attention of the country towns.

The contribution at St. John's church next Sunday will be for the Children's Home.

The thermometer registered six degrees above zero this morning, the same as yesterday.

The Central New Hampshire Congregational club will meet in Manchester on the 19th inst.

Is it a burn? Use Dr. Thomas's Electric Oil. A cut? Use Dr. Thomas's Electric Oil. At your druggists.

The New England Order of Protection will give an entertainment and banquet next Monday evening, Feb. 10.

The almanac certainly made a good prediction when it said, a prolonged cold snap for the first of February.

Musical lessons on Violin, Cornet, Mandolin and Banjo. R. L. Reinwald, Mandolinist U. S. Naval Band, 6 Court street.

If you want a house, or a good investment, inquire about these two houses that McNabb, the carpenter, has just completed.

The committee for the Easter music at the Methodist church have selected their Easter music and will soon begin to practice it.

Dyspepsia—bane of human existence. Burdock Blood Bitters cures it, promptly, permanently. Regulates and tones the stomach.

The Young People's church union of the Court street church held their monthly meeting Thursday evening and a fine supper was served.

The Y. M. C. A. will give a number's social Saturday evening from 7:30 to 8:30. Games will be played and light refreshments will be served.

Only one remedy in the world that will at once stop itching of the skin in any part of the body; Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

At the Universalist church Thursday evening the Ladies' Aid gave a supper to a large attendance. The supper was a fine one and elegantly served.

Reserved seats for Co. B's ball game sale at Philbrick's hall box office at one p. m. tomorrow. Reserved seats, 25 cents. General admission, 15 cents.

The scholars of the Parochial school are very busy rehearsing the exercises for the St. Patrick's day concert which will be given in Music hall on the evening of March 17.

The junior class of the Portsmouth high school will conduct an invitation dance at Conservatory hall this evening, to be chaperoned by Submaster J. Wesley O'Leary.

Rehearsals of "The Lily and the Prince," Carina Jordan's new romantic drama, have been in progress for several weeks and the personal direction of Mildred Holland, who will produce this new play at the Teck Theatre, Buffalo, next spring, Mrs. Carina Jordan is now with Miss Holland to assist in the rehearsals.

A Wells Depot correspondent writes that Mrs. Stephen Hatch, who has been spending a few days at Portsmouth, N. H., with some of her old friends, is now at Lynn, where she will remain for some time. The great town is very lively during the winter months, and her friends at Lynn are very anxious to hear of the many pleasant ways that she has spent her time during her visit to the city of pines among the 400.

THE LAW FAVORS HER.

General Opinion is That Miss White Has Violated No Public Statute.

Up to noon today there had been no service of any warrant upon Miss Ada R. White, the Christian Scientist who attended Miss Hannah Shaw, who, the coroner's jury says, died of neglect.

In fact it is very doubtful if Miss White is obliged to appear in police court to answer any charge. It was announced that County Solicitor Kelley would bring action against Miss White for violating the laws of 1897 in regard to the registration of physicians and surgeons, but a view of the law make it very apparent to the lay mind that the woman has not violated any of its provisions, inasmuch as she has not claimed to be a physician or surgeon, has not employed the use of "M. D." or "Doctor" in connection with her business, and there has been no evidence that she has ever attempted any surgical operation or administered drugs, and these things only the law expressly forbids.

A part of a paragraph of the law in regard to such cases is as follows: Chapter 63, Laws of '97, Section 11.—Neither shall the provisions of this act apply to clairvoyants or to persons practicing hypnotism, magnetic healing, mind cure, massage, Christian Science, so called, or any other method of healing, if no drugs are employed or surgical operations are performed; provided such persons do not violate any of the provisions of this act in relation to the use of a title in the title of doctor or physician.

It will be seen that the law does not forbid the practice of Christian Science and this is all that Miss White claims to practice.

It is also very doubtful if the police can warrant and hold Miss White for alleged neglect, under the circumstances as brought out at the inquest.

The funeral of Miss Shaw was held from the home on Rogers street today and was attended by the members of the Christian Science faith. The service was conducted by the Rev. Charles D. Reynolds C. S. B., of Manchester. The funeral was under the direction of Undertaker H. W. Nickerson.

One rather important incident in connection with the coroner's inquest is now being discussed.

Before the jury Miss White stated that she had once restored a patient who had apparently ceased to breathe. When asked as to that particular case she said:

"The case referred to was that of a young child, and I do not think that under the present circumstances the family would care to have their name mentioned. To my mind the child had practically ceased to breathe, but I remained by his side and he recovered."

"I have been engaged in the practice of Christian Science or healing, as it is quite commonly called for the past four years, and for the past three years I have occupied this office. During that time I have never lost a case, and I have brought out just as critical ones as the one just passed on."

NOTHING TO IT.

Rumored Proposed Sale of Traction or Street Railway Companies Denied.

Street rumor has been busy in Manchester for the past ten days, and one of the stories current has been that the Manchester Traction company was about to be purchased or absorbed by Wallace D. Lovell and the interests he represents. Ten days ago, a reporter called upon General Manager J. Brodie Smith and informed him of the rumor then current. Mr. Smith at that time positively denied that there was anything pending toward such an absorption or purchase.

In view of the persistent rumors that are current, Mr. Smith was seen again Thursday evening, and he stated for publication:

"There is absolutely no ground for any statement tending to show that the Manchester Traction company, or any of its dependencies, are in the market or that Mr. Lovell is about to buy or absorb the companies that I represent, or that the concerns that he stands for are to buy or absorb the street railway. You can say from me, as emphatically as you choose, that the story is a canard."

Mr. Smith is a large stockholder in both companies and a director in each, and would certainly be in a position to know if any such deal as has been rumored is under way.

PROBATE COURT.

Amount of Business Transacted in the County.

The following table shows the amount of business transacted in the probate court during the month of February, 1902:

Administration granted in estates of

Abbie A. Atkin, Derry, Froma L. Norcross, administratrix; Claris A. Seavey, Windham, George E. Seavey, administrator; Charles T. Brown, Chester, John M. Webster, administrator; Hepsebeth D. McDuffee, Auburn, Burton D. McDuffee, administrator; Lizzie L. Merrill, Portsmouth, Edwin Merrill, administrator; Isaac L. Morrison, Deerfield, Arthur M. Chase, administrator with will annexed; Pearl M. Kinter, Auburn, Burt S. McDuffee, administrator.

Wills proved—Of Sarah A. W. Rand, Sandown, Barizilla H. Rand, executor; John Mottram, Londonderry, James H. Mottram, administrator with will annexed; Mary E. Harris, Derry, Mary J. Bartlett, Lilla G. Clans, executors.

Inventory returned—In estates of Maria D. Whittier, Danville; Mary A. Chester; Mary Ford, Derry.

Account rendered—In estates of Alice P. Grooley, Londonderry; Eliza J. Clay, Chester; Martha J. Batchelder, Derry; Jane Paul, Salem; J. Harry Philbrick, Cadiz; Benjamin Griffin, Lawrence, Mass.; Cyrus E. Roberts, Chester, Gilman Farley, Londonderry.

License granted—To sell personal property in estate of Mary A. B. Johnson, Derry; real property in estates of Charles R. Berry, Salem; Everett W. Drake, Kittery, Me.; Caroline Pitts, Candia.

License returned—In estate of Ellen J. Clay of Chester.

Commissioner's notice filed—In estate of Charles H. Mendum of Portsmouth.

Commissioner's report accepted—In estates of Jane Paul of Salem; Martha J. Batchelder, Derry; Hannah E. Robie, Derry.

Appeal from commissioner's report—In estate of Hannah E. Robie of Derry.

Adoption and change of name—Hazel E. Callister, Portsmouth, adopted by Herbert E. and Lettie L. Fernald of Portsmouth, and name changed to Hazel E. Fernald.

Accounts settled—In estate of Samuel Whittier of Deerfield.

ENJOYABLE WHIST PARTY.

On Thursday evening Mrs. Gustave Peyer gave a very enjoyable whist party at her home on Rockland street. Mrs. Peyer was assisted in receiving her guests by her sister, Mrs. Gove of East Boston.

The rooms were very handsomely decorated, yellow being the prevailing color of the floral adornments. Ten tables were used by the players and the games were greatly enjoyed by all. At the conclusion of the game some very handsome prizes were awarded the most successful of the players.

A delicate repast was served after the prizes had been awarded. The toilettes of the ladies were very handsome and elaborate.

THE CLIMBERS.

Miss Amelia Bingham's production of The Climbers employs an extraordinary number of properties. Under this head are classified all portable articles required to complete the scenic setting. There are 145 in the first act, 424 in the second, only 37 in the third which is an outdoor scene, and 364 in the fourth which takes place in the library of the St. George household. The total, 980, affords apt illustration of the myriad details to be cared for in the performance of a play that is supposed to picture scenes of social life.

HARBOR FRONT NEWS.

Arrived, Feb. 7.—Tug Gettysburg; Brook, Port Johnson, Boston, with barge C. R. of N. J. No. 5, Port Johnson, coal; tug Mitchell Davis, Cape Porpoise with barge A, Cape Porpoise, Baltimore, light.

Sailed, Feb. 6.—Tug M. Mitchell Davis with barge Monitor for Newburyport; tug Gettysburg with barges Oak Hill and Lincoln for Philadelphia; tug Honey Brook with barge C. R. R. of N. J., No. 11.

SMALL FOX AT HEDDING.

It was reported on good authority on Thursday that a woman who resides at Hedding, N. H., was ill with small pox. The woman had been visiting in Boston and was taken ill soon after her return home. A Concord physician is attending the patient.

INSTALL OFFICERS TONIGHT.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen will install officers at Good Templars hall. Mr. Norman Oxford of Manchester is to install the officers. A fine banquet will be served after the installation.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hodge's Kidney Pills are the only safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all kidney troubles. Add, Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Luce passed Friday in Portland.

Father Hennon passed Friday in Dover.

Mrs. Nellie Flynn passed Friday in Dover.

Mrs. A. P. Putney passed Thursday in Boston.

Charles Hayes passed Friday in North Conway.

Samuel Dixon of Elliot, Me., passed Thursday in Saco.

Miss Mignon Green has returned from a visit in Boston.

Mrs. M. F. Wentworth is visiting Boston for a few days.

Mrs. F. L. Benedict of Middle street is visiting relatives in New York.

Herbert Dunbar passed Thursday in Stratham, the guest of his sister.

Miss Bertha Oxford has returned from a visit with friends in Manchester.

Miss Eva Bracey, clerk in G. B. French's, is passing a few days in Portland.

Charles Goodwin passed Wednesday and Thursday with friends in Hampton.

Judge Samuel W. Emery and Henry A. Yeaton, Esq., passed Thursday in Saco, Me.

Mrs. Robert Wiggins of Wolfeboro Falls, is the guest of Miss Etta Perry of State street.

Mr. Harry O. Holt, High street, is able to be out doors after his recent severe illness.

Mr. Samuel Kingsbury of State street has returned home after an extended trip to Atlantic City, N. J.

Mrs. Fred Moore, formerly of Kittery, is reported quite ill with pneumonia at her home in Kennebunk.

Frank Scott, who has been ill at the Cottage hospital, was taken to his home this afternoon in the ambulance.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew P. Wendell, who have been visiting her brother in Amesbury, Mass., returned home Thursday.

Civil Engineer G. M. Thompson of Wakefield, Mass., was here Thursday on business connected with the local electric road.

Mr. E. P. Stoddard of the Times force, who has been in Washington since last Saturday, is expected to arrive home from the capital today.

Mrs. Sarah L. Simpson and Miss Mary E. Myers go to Newton Centre, Mass., this week to pass a month with their brother, Willis G. Myers.

Miss Lillian Cameron of Waltham, Mass., is passing a few days in the city the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Cameron of Austin street.

Miss Bertha Beyer is substituting at the Haven school in place of Mrs. Carrie Knox, who was called to Farmington by the death of her father.

Charles Shedd of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is passing a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Shedd of Sagamore road.

Messrs. True W. Priest and Herbert B. Dow have returned from Boston where they were in attendance upon the annual meeting of the Edwin Forest club, B. P. O. E.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Fisher Eldredge of Portsmouth, Mrs. J. F. Shaw, child and maid of Brockton Mass., are reported, Fla. The party will remain there during the greater part of the remainder of the winter.

PINEAPPLE CORNER.

Entire Crop of Cuba Secured by Operators in This Country.

The Mills brothers, of South Bend, Ind., who, it is claimed, operated a peanut corner last year with success, are said to have a corner in pineapples. It is reported that the pineapple deal involves \$5,000,000.

Practically the entire crop of Cuban pineapples for the year 1902, has, it is said, been secured by the firm. The Holdings thus acquired are regarded as assuring to the firm a controlling power in the pineapple market for the entire United States.

After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take

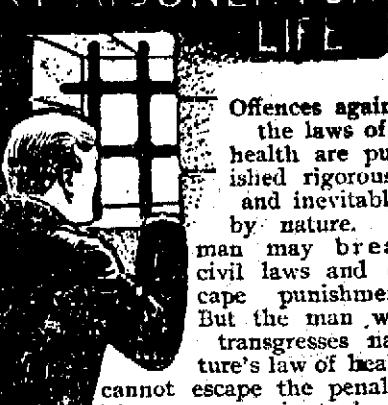
Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

Sale and Entertainment

Under the Auspices of
INASMUCH GIRL KIN'S DAUGHTERS AND GOLDEN CIRCLE,
PHILBRICK HALL, FEB. 22, 1902.

A PRISONER FOR LIFE



Offences against the laws of health are punished rigorously and inevitably by nature. A man may break civil laws and escape punishment. But the man who transgresses nature's law of health cannot escape the penalty. Many a man is to-day a prisoner for life, and for a very brief life, because of his outrage of the laws upon which health is conditioned. He sits idly in his chair, torn by coughing spells and gasping for breath. The handkerchief which wipes his lips shows a red stain. He is slowly wasting away.

Weak lungs, obstinate coughs, spitting of blood, weakness and emaciation are cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Thousands who have been cured by this medicine attest the fact.

Sick people are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." The sole motive for substitution is to enable the dealer to make the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines.

Three years ago I had the grip, writes Mrs. Rutie J. J. of Gravel Switch, Marion Co., Kentucky. "It settled on my lungs, and the doctor said I had consumption. I took six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and am thankful to say I am entirely well. You may print this letter if you see fit to do so."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets keep the bowels in healthy activity.

CHANGING SEASHORE SANDS.

What Old Ocean Does To The Beaches In The Winter.

One who remains at the seashore only during the summer months can form but little idea of the many changes that take place in the formation of the sands and the appearance of the rocks at different seasons of the year. In winter vast acres of rocks show their brown ragged heads where in summer only a smooth stretch of hard white sand is seen.

The change begins with the first autumnal storms. Gradually the sand washes back into the sea, uncovering the rocks, and by mid-winter along some parts of the shore there is very little beach left. The change thus made in the appearance of the beach at various points is most confusing. One is liable to wonder where all the great rocks come from that he sometimes sees after even a single night's storm.

But the fact is these rocks do not change. It is only the washing out of the sand that brings them into view. Then when spring and summer with mild weather comes the sand is gradually washed back again, and by the time the summer people arrive the beach presents its usual expanse of hard, white surface.

This the sands are constantly changing, and millions of tons are brought back and forth every year merely to please the capriciousness of old ocean.

CARPENTER IN THE NAVY.

William O'Neil of This City a Successful Candidate With Creditable Examination.

It will be most pleasing news to the friends of William O'Neil of this city to learn that he has been appointed a carpenter in the navy, having received his papers this Friday morning.

For some time Mr. O'Neil has been a leading man in the shipyard's department at the navy yard. Mr. O'Neil stood second in the list of applicants examined at the New York navy yard a short time ago.

FAIR OPENED.

In Wentworth hall, Kittery, Thursday evening, there was opened the fair of No. 9 Grammar school, which promises to be one of the most interesting occasions held in the town for a long time. There has been a lot of preparation for the event. The scholars have worked early and late, in preparing the entertainment and soliciting the articles that will be disposed of at the fair.

LECTURE ON CHINA.

This evening there will be delivered in St. John's chapel, State street, a lecture on China by Paymaster Lusk, U. S. N., who was on duty there for three years and was one of the first to enter the "Forbidden City." The lecture will be most interesting. Admission 15 cents.

POLICE NEWS.

George Low will be arraigned in police court this afternoon at three o'clock this afternoon, charged with breaking glass at a Chinese laundry.

THE



EVERY LETTER IN SIGHT.

Principle New
Writing Visible
Speed Increased
Touch Elastic
Automatic Conventions

Operation Unchange
Tabulating Rapidly
Billing Speed
Strength Maintained
Actual Advantages

Examine the
UNDERWOOD
At the Herald Office



LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good reason. We can make the last clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

HAUGH,
LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR
20 High Street.

Old Furniture Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it reupholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions and Coverings.

R. H. HALL
Hamover Street, Near Market.

COAL AND WOOD

C. E. WALKER & CO.,
Commission Merchants
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Coal and Wood
Office Cor. State and Water Sts.

Buy Now!

We just received a new lot of Buggies of all descriptions, Milk Wagons, Steam Laundry Wagons, Store Wagons and Stanhope Carriages. Also a large line of new and second-hand Harnesses, Single and Double, Heavy and Light, and I will sell them at Very Low Prices.

Just drop around and look at them even if you do not want to buy.

THOMAS McCUE.
Stone Stable, --Fleet Street